

13 GEORGE V

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

A. 1923

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF
MILITIA AND DEFENCE
CANADA

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31,
1922

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OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1922

[No. 17—1923.]

To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G. M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion
of Canada.

To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G. M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion
of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCE:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the Department of Militia and Defence for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. GRAHAM,

Minister of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA.

October 30, 1922.

OTTAWA, October 25, 1922.

The Honourable the Minister,
Department of Militia and Defence,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration, to be laid on the Table of the House, this the Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence, for the fiscal year, 1921-22.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EUG. FISSET, Major-General,
Deputy Minister.

CONTENTS

REPORTS OF:

- The Chief of the General Staff.
- The Adjutant General.
- The Quartermaster General.
- The Master General of the Ordnance.
- The Director of Pay Services.
- The Chief Accountant.
- The Assistant Deputy Minister.

APPENDICES:

- A.-B.—Financial Statements.
- C.—Report of the Inspector General.
- D.—Report of the Superintendent, Dominion Arsenal, Quebec.
- E.—Report of the Superintendent, Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay.
- F.—Report of the Commandant, Royal Military College.
- G.—Report of the Advisory Board, Royal Military College.

REPORT OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, CANADA
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1922

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF FOR THE YEAR
ENDING MARCH 31, 1922.

(1) **Military Policy**

To be prepared for any emergency which may arise it is necessary to be able to mobilize at short notice a well-trained and fully equipped fighting force, with reinforcements as required. Owing to the financial situation the training of the Militia during the past year was much restricted. An endeavour was made to maintain the vital part of the organization and some success was achieved.

(2) **Military Operations and Intelligence**

Operations

The work referred to in last year's report has received further attention.

Mobilization

Plans have been made for the Director of Military Operations and Intelligence to become Secretary of the Mobilization Committee. The Director and Assistant Director are members of some of the Sub-Committees on Mobilization, and progress has been made in revising mobilization schemes and plans for concentration of troops.

Intelligence

The establishment of a uniform system of Intelligence, in vogue in the War Office, has been completed at Militia Headquarters and in the Military Districts. The reorganization of the Regimental Intelligence System has been drawn up, but not yet approved, owing to lack of funds. A Weekly Intelligence Summary has been written and transmitted to officials concerned. Intelligence Circular Letters have been drawn up from time to time on military subjects which affect the defences of the country, the training of the Military Forces of Canada and the general education of officers.

Organization and Liaison

This Directorate has been consulted by the other branches of the Department and by the other directorates of the General Staff Branch concerning matters of military organization, Peace and War Establishment, Location of Units, etc. Liaison with the Naval Department, the Air Board, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and with other departments of the Government connected with the defences of the country or with the collection of military intelligence and the production of maps, has been carried out by this Directorate.

General

The Director and the Assistant Director have given lectures dealing with Military Operations and Defences, Military Intelligence and Military Organization, at various times and places.

The Director and Assistant Director have carried out some inspections for the Chief of the General Staff and have visited the Military Districts, to report on military questions.

The Director and Assistant Director have been members of various Boards of Officers to investigate and report on Development of Military Properties, Use of Military Properties, Clothing and Equipment, Pay and Allowances, Questions of Economy, and Military Organization, generally.

Various questions concerning Military History; Operations of the Canadian Forces in the late war; Qualification of Officers; Condition of Permanent Force Units; Improvement of Training, Education and Moral; Military Organization generally; the Organization of a Department of National Defence; Promotion and Retirement of Officers; have been referred by the Chief of the General Staff to this Directorate for investigation and expression of opinion in the shape of special reports.

Departmental Library

The Departmental Library is controlled by this Directorate. Two hundred volumes concerning military subjects have been purchased during the year. Ten volumes have been presented to the Library by authors. Other Departments of the State, Provinces, and Institutions have forwarded to the Library various state papers, reports, etc. Military periodicals and magazines of general interest have been subscribed for and circulated throughout the offices of the Department. Reports of World's Conferences, Disarmament Conferences, Peace Conferences, etc., have been received and taken on charge in the Departmental Library. The retirement of the Librarian during the year necessitated the appointment of a new librarian, who although a civil servant, is an ex officer of the Permanent Forces of Canada and the C.E.F. and well qualified in military matters, as well as in general library duties.

(3) Military Training and Staff Duties**TRAINING**

Remarks.—There was a strong desire shown by the Non-Permanent Active Militia for Central Camps of Instruction, and such camps were held to a limited extent in Districts where possible on the money available. In other cases, training at local camps and local Headquarters was resorted to. The keenness and energy displayed by the Active Militia generally was of a high order.

While the training carried out was the means of all ranks maintaining their ground, it was not sufficient to make very appreciable strides in general efficiency. The results obtained were, however, only curtailed by the want of a more extensive programme which was not possible on the limited funds available.

Permanent Active Militia

The training of units of the Permanent Active Militia was carried out in the respective areas under arrangements made by General Officers Commanding Districts, with the exception of the following which trained at camps of instruction as shown:—

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

Unit	Camp	Period	
		From	To
1 Sqdn. R.C.D. and H.Q.	Petawawa.....	2-6-21	29-8-21
1 Sqdn. R.C.D.	".....	7-7-21	29-8-21
1 Sqdn. L.S.H. (R.C.)	Hughes.....	3-6-21	(Approx. 5 wks)
1 Sqdn. L.S.H. (R.C.) and H.Q.	Sarcee.....	15-6-21	15-8-21
H.Q. R.C.H.A.	Petawawa.....	26-5-21	29-8-21
"A" and "N" Btys. R.C.H.A.	".....	26-5-21	29-8-21
"C" Battery R.C.H.A.	Hughes.....	2-6-21	7-9-21
No. 3 Heavy Bty. R.C.G.A.	Sarcee.....	10-7-21	
No. 4 Co. R.C.G.A.	Petawawa.....	26-5-21	29-8-21
"B" Co. R.C.R.	".....	31-5-21	29-8-21
"D" Co. R.C.R.	Niagara.....	6-6-21	7-8-21
Royal 22nd Regt.	Pt. aux Trembles.....	22-6-21	15-8-21
C.P.M.G. Bde. H.Qs. and "B" Co.	Levis Camp.....	15-6-21	31-8-21
	Niagara.....	6-6-21	12-8-21

Non-Permanent Active Militia

Owing to the financial restrictions the period of training, except in the case of Artillery, was necessarily limited to a maximum of nine days, and units were confined to an average strength of 50 per cent. Organized Artillery units were authorized to train at 80 per cent of strength for a period of six days, and in addition, Firing Detachments were sent to Practice Camps for a period of four days.

Units were trained at Camps of Instruction or local Headquarters as shown below:—

*Camps of Instruction**Cavalry—(9 days)—*

- The Governor General's Body Guard.
- The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.
- Fort Garry Horse.
- 1st Hussars.
- 2nd Dragoons.
- 3rd Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons.
- 4th Hussars.
- 5th British Columbia Light Horse (H.Q. and 2 squadrons).
- 7th Hussars.
- 8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars.
- 9th Grey's Horse.
- 11th Hussars.
- 12th Manitoba Dragoons.
- 13th Scottish Light Dragoons.
- 15th Canadian Light Horse.
- 16th Canadian Light Horse.
- 17th Royal Canadian Hussars.
- 18th Canadian Light Horse.
- 19th Alberta Dragoons.
- The New Brunswick Dragoons.
- The Prince Edward Island Light Horse.
- 1st Regt. Saskatchewan Mounted Rifles.
- 1st Regt. B.C. Mounted Rifles (H.Q. and 2 Sqdns).
- 1st Regt. Alberta Mounted Rifles.
- 1st (Mississauga) Regt. Ontario Mounted Rifles.
- 1st Regt. Eastern Townships Mounted Rifles.
- 1st Regt. King's Nova Scotia Mounted Rifles.
- 1st Regt. Manitoba Mounted Rifles.

*Artillery—(6 days)—**1st Brigade C.F.A.—*

Headquarters.

1st Battery.*

2nd Battery.*

4th Brigade C.F.A.—

4th Battery.*

2nd (Heavy) Battery attached 4th
Bde. C.F.A.**6th Brigade C.F.A.—*

Headquarters.

35th Battery.*

81st Battery.*

7th Brigade C.F.A.—

12th Battery.*

9th Brigade C.F.A.—

Headquarters.

3rd Battery.*

32nd Battery.*

34th Battery.*

10th Brigade C.F.A.—

18th Battery.*

Ammunition Column.

12th Brigade C.F.A.—

8th Battery.*

89th Battery.*

90th Battery.*

13th Brigade C.F.A.—

57th Battery.*

14th Brigade C.F.A.—

52nd Battery.*

15th Brigade C.F.A.—

Headquarters.

31st Battery.*

68th Battery.*

85th Battery.*

16th Brigade C.F.A.—

Headquarters.

6th Battery.

36th Battery.

83rd Battery.*

17th Brigade C.F.A.—

44th Battery.*

64th Battery.*

18th Brigade C.F.A.—

Headquarters.

20th Battery.*

39th Battery.*

93rd Battery.*

19th Brigade C.F.A.—

23rd Battery.*

91st Battery.*

*Firing Detachments to Practice Camps.

Engineers—(9 days)—

1st (Brighton) Field Company.

Canadian Corps of Signals—

No. 8 Signal Company (9 days).

No. 7 Fortress Signal Company (3 days).

Infantry—(9 days, except where otherwise stated)—

H.Q. 1st Infantry Brigade.

1st Bn. Middlesex Light Infantry.

1st Bn. The Bruce Regiment.

1st Bn. The Huron Regiment.

1st Bn. The York Rangers.

1st Bn. The Grey Regiment.

1st Bn. The Governor General's Foot Guards (3 days).

1st Bn. The Ottawa Regiment (2½ days).

1st Bn. The Ontario Regiment (H.Q. and 2 Cos. only).

1st Bn. The Simcoe Foresters.

1st Bn. The Peel Regiment (H.Qs. and 2 Cos. only).

1st Bn. The Halton Rifles (H.Qs. and 2 Cos. only).

1st Bn. The Haldimand Rifles (H.Qs. and 3 Cos. only).

1st Bn. The Lincoln and Welland Regiment (H.Qs. and 3 Cos. only).

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

1st Bn. Le Regt. de Chateauguay.
 1st Bn. Le Regt. de Joliette.
 1st Bn. Le Regt. de Montmagny (12 days).
 1st Bn. Le Regt. de Quebec (12 days).
 1st Bn. Les Franc-tireurs du Saguenay (12 days).
 1st Bn. Le Chasseurs-Canadiens (12 days).
 1st Bn. Les Fus. du St. Laurent (12 days).
 1st Bn. Le Regt. de Levis (14 days).
 1st Bn. Le Regt. de Beauce (12 days).
 1st Bn. The Lunenburg Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Pictou Highlanders.
 1st Bn. The Cumberland Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Cape Breton Highlanders.
 1st Bn. The Prince Edward Island Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Annapolis Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Colchester and Hants Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Carleton Light Infantry.
 1st Bn. The York Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Northumberland Regiment.
 1st Bn. The New Brunswick Rangers.
 4th Bn. South Sask. Regiment.
 3rd Bn. North Sask. Regiment.

Canadian Army Service Corps.—Nos. 2, 9, and 12 Companies (M.D. 2) Adm. details.

Canadian Postal Corps.—Adm. details (M.D. 2).

Canadian Army Medical Corps.—

No. 2 C.C. Station (6 days).
 No. 2 Field Ambulance.

Local Headquarters—(9 days, except otherwise stated)

Artillery—(6 days)—

5th Battery.*	82nd Battery.
7th Battery.*	84th Battery.
9th Battery.*	86th Battery.
10th Battery.*	92nd Battery.*
11th Battery.*	H.Q., 2nd Brigade.
13th Battery.*	1st Heavy Battery C.A.*
15th Battery.*	2nd Siege Battery C.A.*
17th Battery.*	3rd " " "
24th Battery.	4th " " "
27th Battery.*	5th " " "
29th Battery.	15th Heavy Battery.
30th Battery.*	6th Siege Battery C.A.*
38th Battery.	7th " " "
40th Battery.*	8th " " "
53rd Battery.*	9th " " "
58th Battery.*	12th " " "
61st Battery.*	14th " " "
66th Battery.	1st Halifax Regt. C.G.A. (H.Q. and 4 Cos.).*
77th Battery.	5th B.C. Regt. (H.Q. and 2 Cos.).
78th Battery.*	6th Quebec and Levis Regt. (H.Q. and 3 Cos.) (9 days).*
79th Battery.*	

*Firing Detachments to Practice Camps.

Engineers—(9 days)—

3rd Field Company.	13th Field Company.
4th Field Company.	14th Field Company.
5th Field Company.	4th Field Troop.
6th Field Company.	

Canadian Corps of Signals—(9 days)—

H.Q. 2nd Bn. C.C.S.	No. 12 Signal Coy.
H.Q. 10th Bn. C.C.S.	No. 13 Signal Coy.
H.Q. 12th Bn. C.C.S.	No. 16 Signal Coy.
No. 1 Signal Coy.	3rd Signal Troop.
No. 3 Signal Coy.	5th Signal Troop.
No. 4 Signal Coy.	6th Signal Troop.
No. 6 Signal Coy.	7th Signal Troop.
No. 10 Signal Coy. (6 days).	
No. 11 Fortress Signal Coy.	

Corps of Guides—(9 days)—

No. 4 Cyclist Co.

C.O.T.C.—(9 days)—

Toronto University Contingent (H.Q. and 3 Coys. only).
 McGill University Contingent.
 Loyola College Contingent.
 Alberta University Contingent.
 Queen's University Contingent.
 Manitoba University Contingent (12 days).
 Mount Allison University Contingent (12 days).
 New Brunswick University Contingent.
 Western University Contingent (H.Q. and 2 Coys. only).

Infantry—(9 days)—

1st Bn. The Oxford Rifles.
 1st Bn. The Elgin Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Perth Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Highland Light Infantry of Canada.
 1st Bn. The Wellington Rifles
 1st Bn. The Western Ontario Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Kent Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Queen's Own Rifles.
 1st Bn. The Royal Grenadiers.
 1st Bn. The Royal Hamilton Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Norfolk Rifles (H.Q. and 2 Cos. only).
 1st Bn. The Ontario Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Dufferin Rifles.
 1st Bn. The Wentworth Regt.
 1st Bn. 48th Regiment (Highlanders).
 1st Bn. The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
 1st Bn. The Irish Regiment.
 1st Bn. The Toronto Regiment.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

1st Bn. The Toronto Scottish Regt.
1st Bn. The Governor General's Foot Guards (6 days).
1st Bn. The Hastings and P. E. Regt.
1st Bn. Prince of Wales Own Rifles.
1st Bn. Argyll Light Infantry.
1st Bn. The Northumberland Regiment.
1st Bn. The Brockville Rifles.
1st Bn. The Lanark and Renfrew Regiment.
1st Bn. The Victoria and Haliburton Regt.
1st Bn. The Durham Regiment.
1st Bn. The Frontenac Regt.
1st Bn. The Grenville Regt.
1st Bn. The Peterborough Rangers.
1st Bn. The Stormont and Glengarry Regt.
1st Bn. The Ottawa Regiment (6½ days).
1st Bn. The Hull Regiment.
1st Bn. The Canadian Grenadier Guards.
1st Bn. The Victoria Rifles of Canada.
1st Bn. The Royal Highlanders of Canada.
2nd Bn. The Royal Highlanders of Canada.
1st Bn. The Sherbrooke Regiment.
1st Bn. Les Carabiniers de Sherbrooke.
1st Bn. Les Carabiniers Mont-Royal.
1st Bn. Le Regt. de St. Hyacinthe.
1st Bn. The Three Rivers Regiment.
1st Bn. The Royal Montreal Regiment.
1st Bn. The Royal Rifles of Canada (6 days).
1st Bn. Les Voltigeurs de Quebec (12 days).
1st Bn. The Halifax Regiment.
1st Bn. The Princess Louise Fusiliers.
1st Bn. The St. John Fusiliers.
1st Bn. The Winnipeg Rifles.
1st Bn. The Rainy River and Kenora Regt.
1st Bn. The Winnipeg Grenadiers.
1st Bn. The Cameron Highlanders of Canada.
1st Bn. The Winnipeg Light Infantry.
1st Bn. The 1st B.C. Regiment.
2nd Bn. The 1st B.C. Regiment.
3rd Bn. The 1st B.C. Regiment.
1st Bn. The Rocky Mountain Rangers.
1st Bn. The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.
1st Bn. The Canada Scottish Regiment.
1st Bn. The Irish Fusiliers of Canada.
2nd Bn. South Saskatchewan Regt.
3rd Bn. South Saskatchewan Regt.
Headquarters Edmonton Regiment.
1st Bn. Edmonton Regiment.
2nd Bn. Edmonton Regiment.
1st Bn. The Calgary Regiment.
2nd Bn. The Calgary Regiment.
1st Bn. The Alberta Regiment.
2nd Bn. The Alberta Regiment.

Canadian Machine Gun Corps—

- 1st C.M.G. Squadron.
- 1st C.M.G. Brigade (H.Q. and 4 Batteries only).
- 2nd C.M.G. Brigade.
- 3rd C.M.G. Brigade (H.Q. and 2 Companies only).
- 4th C.M.G. Brigade.
- 6th C.M.G. Brigade.
- 7th C.M.G. Brigade.
- 8th C.M.G. Brigade (H.Q. and 2 Companies only).
- 10th C.M.G. Brigade.
- 11th C.M.G. Brigade.
- 12th C.M.G. Brigade.
- 13th C.M.G. Brigade.

C.A.S.C.—

- No. 5 Company.
- No. 6 Company.
- No. 19 Company.

C.A.M.C.—

- No. 1 Field Ambulance.
- No. 3 Field Ambulance.
- No. 8 Field Ambulance.
- No. 10 Field Ambulance.
- No. 17 Cav. Field Ambulance.
- No. 23 Field Ambulance.

Canadian Ordnance Corps.—

- No. 10 Detachment.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION

Remarks.—By the reopening of Royal Schools of Instruction in Canada for combatant arms, an increase in the number of Provisional Schools authorized, and by taking advantage of certain Specialist Courses in England for officers and N.C.O.'s of the Permanent Active Militia, a considerable amount of instructional work has been carried out during the past year. With more adequate financial support the schools are now in a position to meet the needs of the Canadian Active Militia.

COURSES IN ENGLAND

During 1921-22 officers and N.C.O.'s of the Permanent Active Militia were undergoing courses in England as shown below:—

Staff College

Brig.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., January, 1921, to December, 1921.

Lt.-Col. C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., R.C.A., January, 1921, to December, 1921.

Major (Bvt.-Col.) H. F. H. Hertzberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., R.C.E., January, 1921 to December, 1922.

Capt. (Bvt.-Major) H. T. Cock, M.C., R.C.R., January, 1921, to December, 1922.

Major (Bvt.-Lt.-Col.) W. G. Beeman, D.S.O., R.C.A., January, 1922, to December, 1923.

Capt. (Bvt.-Lt.-Col.) R. J. Brook, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.C.R., January, 1922, to December, 1923.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

Ordnance College Course

Captain R. N. C. Bishop, R.C.O.C., November, 1920, to August, 1921.
 Lt. and Bvt. Capt. H. M. Reynolds, R.C.A., November, 1920, to December, 1922.
 Lieut. G. F. Morrison, R.C.A., November, 1920, to December, 1922.
 Capt. and Bvt.-Major D. E. Dewar, R.C.O.C., January, 1922, to December, 1923.

Gunnery Staff Course

Captain F. C. Hannington, M.C., R.C.A., October, 1920, to October, 1921.
 Captain J. H. Roberts, M.C., R.C.A., October, 1921, to July, 1922.
 No. 4098, Sergt. E. Stevenson, D.C.M., R.C.A., October, 1920, to October, 1921.
 No. 8010, B.Q.M.S., W. Gray, R.C.H.A., October, 1921, to July, 1922.
 No. 8387, Sergt. C. F. Wolfe, R.C.H.A., October, 1921, to July, 1922.

School of Military Engineering

Lieut. E. L. M. Burns, M.C., R.C.E., June, 1920, to November, 1921.
 Lieut. G. N. Dickenson, R.C.E., June, 1920, to November, 1921.
 Lieut. N. H. Clemes, R.C.E., June, 1920, to November, 1921.
 Capt. and Bvt.-Major C. R. Turner, M.C., D.C.M., R.C.E., September, 1920, to May, 1922.
 Lieut. C. H. S. Stein, R.C.E., September, 1920, to May, 1922.
 Lieut. W. H. Blake, R.C.E., September, 1920, to May, 1922.

Master Gunners' Course

No. 6551, Q.M.S.I., H. J. Wood, R.C.A., April, 1921, to March, 1922.
 No. 4164, C.S.M., A. E. Adams, R.C.A., April, 1921, to March, 1922.
 No. 6568, Sergt. C. Henshaw, R.C.G.A., April, 1921, to March, 1922.
 No. 4131, Sergt. W. Rawling, M.M., R.C.G.A., April, 1921, to March, 1922.

Armament Artificers' Course

No. 34350, Arm. Q.M.S., E. King, R.C.O.C., October, 1920, to November, 1921.
 No. 34412, Arm. Staff Sergt. H. Bracegirdle, R.C.O.C., October, 1920, to November, 1921.

Equitation Course

No. 107031, S.S.M., W. C. Roberts, L.S.H. (R.C), April 1, 1921, to March 22, 1922.
 No. 137030, S.Q.M.S., G. D. Churchward, R.C.D., April 1, 1921, to March 22, 1922.
 No. 127033, A/Bdr. R. Johnson, R.C.H.A., April 1, 1921, to March 22, 1922.
 No. 137032, A/Bdr. G. Gilpin, R.C.H.A., April 1, 1921, to March 22, 1922.

COURSES IN CANADA

Permanent Active Militia

Staff College Preparatory Course.—The first post-war course for officers preparing for the examination for admission to the Staff College was held from October 1, 1921, to February 27, 1922, at the Royal Military College, Kingston, and was attended by six officers of the Permanent Force.

The course was laid out to give the officers attending a good military training and in particular to assist them in their studies for the above examination.

The six officers attending competed at the examination for admission to the Staff College for the two Staff College vacancies allotted to Canada annually.

Refresher Course.—In conjunction with the above, a Refresher Course for officers of the Permanent Active Militia was held without expense to the public, from October 1, to end of December. This course was attended by three officers while others attended lectures delivered from time to time.

S. M. E. Halifax.—Courses were held for draughtsmen, foremen of works, engine drivers, lamp attendants, searchlight operators and instrument repairers of the R.C.E. A total of 24 other ranks attended during the year.

Non-Permanent Active Militia

There has been a material increase in the amount of instructional work carried out during the past year owing to the facilities for qualifying afforded by the re-opening of Royal Schools.

The reduced strength of the Permanent Force made it difficult, however, to maintain an adequate instructional staff, and consequently the personnel available for this duty were heavily taxed and had, in some cases, to be augmented by N.C.O.'s without experience as instructors.

Courses were conducted at Royal and Permanent Schools as follows:—

School	From	To	Number of Courses	Number attending	
				Officers	
				O.Rs.	
Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto.....	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	2	5	10
" " "	Jan. 16	Mar. 27	2	11	24
" " St. Jean.....	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	2	13	22
" " "	Jan. 16	Mar. 27	2	22	32
" " Winnipeg.....	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	2	5	12
" " "	Jan. 16	Mar. 27	2	20	21
" " Calgary.....	Oct. 10	Dec. 17	2	7	12
" " "	Jan. 16	Mar. 27	2	11	28
" Artillery, Kingston.....	Nov. 14	Dec. 17	3	6	33
" " "	Jan. 9	Feb. 11	3	8	41
" " "	Feb. 20	Mar. 25	3	2	55
" " Quebec.....	Jan. 9	Feb. 4	1	4	12
" " Halifax.....	Oct. 31	Nov. 26	2	.....	10
" " "			2	10	18
" " Winnipeg.....	Nov. 14	Dec. 17	3	3	18
" " "	Jan. 9	Feb. 11	3	3	26
" " "	Feb. 20	Mar. 25	3	1	25
School of Military Engineering, Halifax.....	Jan. 3	April 2	1		5

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

Non-Permanent Active Militia

School	From	To	Number of Courses	Number attending Officers	Number attending O. R.s.
Royal School of Infantry, London	Oct. 10 Jan. 16	Dec. 12 Mar. 27	2	13 19	22 21
" " Toronto	Oct. 10 Jan. 16	Dec. 12 Mar. 27	2	3 6	2 15
" " Montreal	Oct. 10 Jan. 16	Dec. 12 Mar. 27	2	12 19	1 25
" " Quebec	Oct. 10 Jan. 16	Dec. 12 Mar. 27	2	16 17	9 25
" " Winnipeg	Oct. 10 Jan. 16	Dec. 12 Mar. 27	2	4 13	21
" " Victoria	Oct. 10 Jan. 16	Dec. 12 Mar. 27	2	3 12	7 11
" " Halifax	Sept. 26 Jan. 16	Dec. 10 Mar. 27	2	9 13	17 24
Royal School of Machine Guns, Toronto	Jan. 9	Mar. 25	1	11	19
" " Esquimalt	Jan. 9	Mar. 25	1	17	16
Royal School of Infantry, London	June 6	July 7	1	12	
" " St. John	July 25 Feb. 27	Aug. 29 Mar. 27	2	6 6	10 16
Royal School of Cavalry, Moncton	Nov. 21	Dec. 12	1	7	21

In addition to the above the number of Provisional Schools conducted for the various Arms were:—

Arm	No. of Schools
Cavalry	9
Artillery	1
Engineers	2
Signals	47
Infantry	36
Machine Guns	22
Army Service Corps	2

The number of officers and N.C.O.'s who obtained qualifying certificates at the above schools is shown in statements appearing on pages 20 and 21.

STAFF TOURS, WAR GAMES, ETC.

Staff Tours, War Games and Tactical Exercises were carried out at various times and places under arrangements made by District Officers Commanding. Useful lessons were learned and much benefit derived by all concerned.

EXAMINATIONS

Promotion Examinations—Permanent Active Militia

During the year a total of 46 officers presented themselves at the examinations held in April and October. Of this number 14 qualified for the rank of Major and 21 for the rank of Captain.

Foreign Languages

Examinations, in French, German and Hollander Dutch, under the regulations of the British Civil Service Commissioners, were held at certain centres in Canada in June, 1921, and January, 1922, at which officers qualified as follows:—

Canadian Officers Training Corps

In addition to the work carried out by Contingents of the C.O.T.C. as shown under "Training" above, 176 members of the C.O.T.C. qualified for commissions in the Infantry of the Non-Permanent Active Militia at the half-yearly examinations held in March and November.

A summary of the results of these examinations is shown on page 22.

SIGNAL SERVICE

The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals with a limited establishment of 5 Officers and 26 Other Ranks, with the assistance of 3 Officers attached from other Units of the Permanent Force and 2 part-time Signal Officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, have been engaged during the period under review in organizing and training Signallers of every arm of the Service, both of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia, and although the above establishment is by no means adequate to allow the Unit to establish a Training Depot to properly carry out its own training and supply the number of Instructors required in each Military District, considerable progress has been made.

The following work has been carried out during the past year by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, Signals Inspection and Test Department.

The small staff employed in this Department has been kept busy throughout the year in assembling, testing, and repairing Signalling Equipment received from Overseas, such as Visual Signalling Apparatus, Telephones, Telegraph and Wireless equipment.

For instructional purposes, 21 one-hour lecture notes, fully illustrated with diagrams, together with large diagrams, lantern slides and demonstration equipment, covering technical subjects taught by the Signal Service, have been prepared for distribution to the Instructional Cadre (Signals) and to Units of the Permanent Force and Canadian Corps of Signals.

Having in view the very rapid advances that are being made in radio telegraphy and telephony, and the requirements of the Canadian Air Force in this particular line of communication in connection with their flying stations and patrols in various parts of Canada, considerable experimental work has been successfully carried out in radio telephony.

Radio Stations Operated by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals

In November, 1921, communication by wireless telegraphy was established between Camp Borden and Ottawa by the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals for the Canadian Air Force, resulting in considerable saving in telegraph and telephone expenses, as well as being the means of speeding up the administrative work between the Canadian Air Force Headquarters and Camp Borden, and in addition, providing the practical work so necessary to keep the Wireless personnel in an efficient state.

At the request of the Air Board, estimates have been submitted for further increasing the Service by establishing radio telephone communication between Ottawa and Camp Borden.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

Arrangements have also been entered into for taking over and operating the C.A.F. Radio Telegraph and Telephone Station at High River, Alberta, and for establishing two Radio Telegraph Stations for the C.A.F. flights in connection with the Forestry Patrols in Northern Manitoba, one Station to be located at Victoria Beach and one at Norway House, Man.

A very large field exists for the employment of Signal Service personnel in connection with Federal and Provincial Government Departments requiring communication by wireless telegraphy and telephony, the chief difficulty being in obtaining the right class of recruits and the time required to train the men to carry on the work efficiently.

Instructional Cadre Signals

During the past year, in addition to attending a 7 weeks' course of training at Rockcliffe, in advanced Signal work, the 11 Instructors of the Royal Corps of Signals attached to the Instructional Cadre conducted 7 Pre-classification Courses of 16 weeks Schools of Signalling at Unit Headquarters of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

The following number of certificates were granted to successful candidates:

Visual Telegraphy.—		
Officers, Grade "A"	48	
" Grade "B"	21	
Other Ranks, Grade "A"	134	
" " Grade "B"	284	
Line Telegraphy		
Officers, Grade "A"	4	
" Grade "B"	1	
Other Ranks, Grade "A"	1	
" Grade "B"	6	
Grand Total	499	

Increase over 1920-21 of 374 certificates.

Certificates issued to Cadets attending Cadet Signalling Classes, held in conjunction with Provisional Schools of Signalling:

1st Year Cadet Semaphore Certificates	993	
2nd " Morse Certificates	100	
Grand total	1,093	

Increase over 1920-21 of 664 certificates.

During the year a total of 134 annual inspections of Signal Sections and Classification of Signallers were conducted, 597 Signallers qualified as 1st Class and 304 as 2nd Class Signallers.

The 7th Hussars in M.D. No. 7 having the best Regimental Signal Section of the Cavalry Units, the Wentworth Regiment in M.D. No. 2 obtained the highest standing of the Infantry Units, while No. 3 Company, 3rd Signal Battalion, Canadian Corps of Signals, took 1st place among Signal Units, C.C. of S., in Visual Telegraphy, No. 12 Signal Company, 12th Signal Battalion in Line Telegraphy.

The Canadian Corps of Signals, Non-Permanent Active Militia

The reorganization and training of the Canadian Corps of Signals is progressing favourably in all Districts, where sufficient accommodation is available.

In each Military District, with the exception of Military Districts No. 6 and No. 7, a Signal Battalion has been authorized, also two Fortress Signal Companies, one for Halifax and one for Esquimalt, and seven Signal Troops, or one for each Mounted Brigade.

During the past year, one Signal Company carried out Annual Training at Camp, namely, No. 8 Signal Company, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Military District No. 6. All other Signal Units of the Canadian Corps of Signals trained at local Headquarters.

SMALL ARM TRAINING

PERMANENT AND NON-PERMANENT ACTIVE MILITIA

Permanent Active Militia

The course laid down to be fired by Cavalry, Engineer, Infantry and Machine Gun units was that prescribed by "Table A" in the Musketry Regulations.

Results obtained by some units show that insufficient importance has been attached to preliminary training, on the other hand, results obtained by other units are entirely satisfactory.

The number of unexercised men is large and far exceeds the exemptions laid down by Musketry Regulations.

For units other than the foregoing, a modified course was drawn up based on Table "A," the results obtained being good particularly in artillery units.

Light Gun Course (Lewis & Hotchkiss guns)

This course ("Table L" Musketry Regulations), was fired by all units authorized to be armed with the Light Gun, except "B" Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons, and "B," "C," "D" Companies, Royal Canadian Regiment. The results obtained were good, especially as it is the first year the course has been fired.

Revolver.—The revolver course was fired by units in so far as range accommodation permitted, the results being good.

Non-Permanent Active Militia

The Annual Musketry Course is laid down in "Memorandum for Camps of Instruction, Part I".

Eleven units fired the full course as laid down.

Fifty-six units were only partially exercised, owing to distance from rifle range, lack of range accommodation or shortage of time.

Remaining units did not fire for various reasons, such as unauthorized to train or lack of ranges, etc.

No reports were received of any units having carried out Light Gun or Revolver Training. No doubt this was due to restricted period of training.

Canadian Small Arms School Courses

The first regular courses (courses Nos. 1 and 2) of the Canadian Small Arms School opened at Rockcliffe on August 22, 1921, and ended October 8, 1921.

At the conclusion of the two first regular courses a special Physical Training course was held from October 10, 1921, to October 15, 1921.

"A" and "B" Wings were in operation. "C" Wing was not in operation during the period under review.

Students for the foregoing courses were accepted from all Military Districts, the numbers being as follows:

		"A" WING	"B" WING
Officers	Other Ranks	Officers	Other Ranks
18	85	2	24

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

The object of the courses was as outlined in Militia Order No. 352, dated June 17, 1921, those attending the courses being—

- (i) Certain Officers of the Permanent Active Militia.
- (ii) All W.Os. and N.C.Os. of the Instructional Cadre.
- (iii) Prospective instructors for the Instructional Cadre.

Examination results were as under:—

	"A" WING		
	Passed "Distinguished"	Passed	Failed
Officers	5	12	
Other Ranks	11	56	10
"B" WING			
Officers	2		
Other Ranks	7	11	1

The courses proved a success in every respect.

RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS

On April 1, 1921, there were in existence 87 military rifle associations with a membership of 15,295, and 225 civilian rifle associations with a membership of 11,158.

Rifle association as under were active during 1921:—

Military Rifle Associations and	71
Civilian Rifle Associations as compared with	88
Military Rifle Associations and	34
Civilian Rifle Associations during 1920.	65

Rifle associations were organized during the period under review:—

46 Military with a membership of	10,053
10 Civilian with a membership of	804

Rifle associations were disbanded during the season:—

Military Rifle Associations	10
Civilian Rifle Associations	53

On March 31, 1922, there were in existence 131 military rifle associations with a membership of 23,816 and 124 civilian rifle associations with a membership of 5,428.

The Dominion of Canada Prize, the conditions in regard to the competition for which are contained in Militia Orders Nos. 145 and 256 of 1921, was competed for by 17 civilian rifle associations as compared with 12 associations in 1920.

The Dominion of Canada and the different provincial rifle associations held their annual prize meetings in 1921.

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1921, AND MARCH 31, 1922.

OFFERS

NO. 1 COMMUNION BOTTLES AND MEN
GRANTED CERTIFICATES OF RETURN BETWEEN APRIL 1st, 1921, AND MARCH 31st, 1922

EDWARD BELLAMY AND MEN NOVEMBER 1889

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF C.O.T.C. EXAMINATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES "A" AND "B," HELD DURING 1921-22

Unit	Practical			Written		
	Number Applying	Number Attending	Number Successful	Number Withdrawn	Number Attending	Number Successful
University of Toronto.....	32	27	27	3	24	23
Queen's University.....	57	27	23		23	18
McGill's University...	54	32	22	1	21	17
Loyola College	26	24	10	1	9	4
Laval University	87	54	54	3	51	7
N.S. Technical College...	29	25	20	1	19	17
University of Mount Allison.....	48	39	39	4	35	12
University of New Brunswick.....	32	34	18	2	16	6
University of Manitoba.	102	44	41	2	39	26
University of Saskatchewan.....	75	57	52	5	47	23
University of Alberta.....	95	62	28	1	27	20

(4) Cadet Services

Strength

In the report on this Directorate for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, reference was made to the marked progress of the Cadet Movement, when during the year 106 additional companies were organized, bringing the total enrolled strength to the formidable number of 81,493 cadets.

During the present year the educational authorities have continued to give cadet work their generous support, with the result that a further 118 companies have been authorized, bringing the total enrolled strength on March 31, 1922, to 101,431, organized into 777 Cadet Corps, consisting of 1,646 companies.

Below will be found a comparative statement of strength by Provinces:—

	March 31 1921	March 31 1922
Alberta	5,179	5,246
British Columbia	4,350	5,303
Manitoba	9,255	9,763
New Brunswick	1,210	1,603
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island	3,645	4,369
Ontario	26,217	29,492
Quebec	26,637	40,651
Saskatchewan	5,000	5,004
	81,493	101,431

Cadet Training

During the year much stress has been laid on the necessity for physical training, instruction in First Aid and signalling, and in these subjects very marked progress is noticeable.

The interest in rifle shooting continues to increase although the cadets are seriously handicapped through the wholly inadequate supply of .22" rifles available, there being only 3,565 distributed among all the cadets of the country. These rifles were first issued in 1913 and have become badly worn through service.

Cadet Camps

Cadet camps were held in all districts with a total attendance of 11,088, and, as a culmination of annual training proved of the utmost value. General Officers Commanding all Districts strongly recommended that the period of training in camp be extended from six to ten days. Reports also show that had funds been available the number of cadets attending would have been very largely increased.

Physical Training for School Teachers

The Department of Militia and Defence has continued to co-operate with the educational authorities of the different provinces in carrying out the provisions of the Stratheona Trust, under which all school teachers, before being granted diplomas, are required to qualify as Instructors in Physical Training. Classes were held at Normal School centres in all provinces attended by 5,033 teachers-in-training, of whom 2,981 qualified for Grade "B" Physical Training Certificates. Several of these classes are still in progress.

At the Annual Meeting of the Executive Council, Stratheona Trust, held in February, 1921, it was decided to introduce the "Syllabus of Physical Training for Schools, 1919" as the official text book to be used in all the Public Schools of Canada, and, in order that school teachers might be enabled to qualify as Instructors in the exercises contained therein, a large number of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Permanent Force were put through a course of instruction in this syllabus, and arrangements have since been made with the educational authorities for the holding of refresher courses at various centres. Already very large numbers of teachers have qualified in the new syllabus which, to quote a letter received from the Inspector of Public Schools of the city of Ottawa, has led to increased interest in physical exercises by both teachers and pupils.

Cadet Corps Instructors

During the year 382 male school teachers attended courses of military instruction, and received certificates qualifying them as Lieutenants in the Corps of School Cadet Instructors. A large percentage of these gentlemen are now engaged in training the cadets of their respective schools.

Signalling

The Cadet Signalling classes, which were resumed last year for the first time since 1914, have continued to prove attractive, and 1,093 boys have passed qualifying examinations and received certificates.

The Corps of School Cadet Instructors

This Unit, which was organized in May, 1909, was reorganized on May 2, 1921, and now has an establishment of—20 Majors, 50 Captains, 500 Lieutenants, with an active strength of 26 Captains, and 242 Lieutenants.

*Competitions**Imperial Challenge Shield (Senior and Junior)*

In this competition, which is open to teams of boys from all parts of the British Empire and may be shot on any miniature rifle range between February 1st and June 30, in each year, 1,412 teams took part as against 1,389 teams in the previous year. In 1920 Canada was represented by 103 teams and in 1921 by 133. The results, however, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the rifles in this country, were not encouraging, as only four senior and one junior team received prizes.

To encourage Canadian teams to enter for this competition, His Excellency the Governor General has generously donated a valuable Challenge Cup to be awarded to the school which makes the greatest all-round effort and shows the highest all-round training by entering successfully the largest number of teams in the competition. The cup this year was won by No. 130 Rothesay Collegiate School Cadet Corps, St. John, N.B., with No. 570 York Rangers Cadet Corps, Toronto, next in order, followed by the Peterborough Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps.

Through the generosity of the members of certain School Boards, a number of match rifles have been purchased, and it is confidently believed Canadian teams will make a more favourable showing in this competition next year.

Canadian Rifle League Competitions.

In the Miniature Rifle Matches 80 cadet teams took part, Section (a) being won by the Colchester Academy, Truro, N.S., Section (b) by the Toronto Normal Model School; and the Junior Competition by Ross School, Moose Jaw, Sask.

In the Gallery Practice series, senior, Virden Collegiate Institute, Virden, Man., took first place, with the Academie de La Salle, Three Rivers, P.Q., leading in the junior series.

The Canadian Rifle League matches shot with the Service rifle brought out 20 teams, the senior event being won by the University Military School, Victoria, B.C., and the junior by the Calgary High School (1st team).

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association

The first prize meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association held at the Connaught Rifle Range, Ottawa, in August, 1921, was attended by 453 competitors, of whom 209 were tyros and 43 cadets. The young shots did remarkably well throughout the meeting, coming into every prize list in good numbers.

The 43 cadets attending the meeting received in prize money the sum of \$541, a most creditable showing.

The Governor General's Challenge Shield

This shield was presented by His Excellency Earl Grey, former Governor General of Canada, to be awarded to the province which can show on May 24 each year the greatest number of enrolled cadets in proportion to the school attendance. The trophy was again won by the province of Manitoba to be held for the year by No. 538 St. John's College School Cadet Battalion, Winnipeg, which was found to be the most proficient in drill and musketry in the province.

(5) Historical Section*Classification of Historical Documents*

During the past year progress has been made in making accessible the mass of information pertaining to Canadian military activities during the war. This material is being sorted and all personal documents passed to the Directorate of Records while historical matter is retained and will be referenced chronologically and by units. Since June 1, 1921, when this Directorate was reorganized over thirty-five tons of documents from overseas have been classified.

Compilation of a Historical Account of the Military Forces of Canada in the Great War

A general survey has been made of the part played by the Canadian forces in the war, and steps taken to collate all available information so that properly substantiated facts may be ready to hand and arranged in convenient form for reference. This is being done by means of diagrams, charts, maps of operations, abstracts of diaries, and skeleton histories of units, all being linked together by a detailed subject index.

A history of the Medical Services is now nearing completion and work has been continued on the story of the Canadian Nursing Services.

Replies to Inquiries for Historical Information

Many notes and replies to queries have been furnished for the use of Members of Parliament as well as to historians of Canadian overseas units and private individuals. Close touch has been maintained with the Record Office of the Department and information has been supplied regarding locations and engagements of units of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING MARCH 31, 1922

On March 31, 1921, the date of the last annual report of the Department of Militia and Defence, the Adjutant-General's Branch consisted of the following Directorates, each Directorate being sub-divided into a number of sections to facilitate the distribution and performance of its various duties:—

- The Directorate of Organization and Personal Services.
- The Directorate of Medical Services.
- The Directorate of the Judge-Advocate-General.
- The Directorate of Records.

During the year covered by the previous report, the appointment of Paymaster-General was replaced by that of Chief Paymaster, and this latter appointment was subsequently abolished and the duties thereof were assumed by the Director of Pay Services. In June, 1921, the Directorate of Pay Services became a part of the Adjutant-General's Branch in so far as administrative and disciplinary matters are concerned, but continued under the Deputy Minister for financial matters generally.

The reports of the various Directorates now comprising the Adjutant-General's Branch follow:—

(1) Directorate of Organization and Personal Services**ORGANIZATION***Permanent Force*

The establishment of an Instructional Cadre (Cavalry, Signals, Infantry, Machine Guns, including Physical Training Instructors), has been authorized, which provides for a total of 150 Instructors (Warrant Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers).

These Instructors are carried supernumerary to, but within the establishment of, their respective Permanent Force units.

The Instructional Cadre is administered by the Commandant, Canadian Small Arms School.

A Canadian Small Arms School has been organized in place of the disbanded Canadian Warfare School.

The Canadian Small Arms School consists of a headquarters and three Wings, as under:—

Headquarters—

- 1 Commandant,
- 1 Adjutant,
- 1 Quartermaster,
- 1 Regimental Sergeant-Major,
- 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant,
- 4 Clerks.

“A” Wing (Rifle and Light Gun)—

- 1 Officer Commanding.

“B” Wing (Machine Gun)—

- 1 Officer Commanding.

“C” Wing (Light Trench Mortar and Bombing)—

- 1 Officer Commanding.
- 1 Engineer Officer.

The personnel of the Canadian Small Arms School has been provided from the former Canadian Warfare School, Instructional Cadre and Permanent Force Units.

Royal Schools of Artillery have been reorganized as follows:—

Quebec, P.Q.—Coast Defence and Anti-Aircraft.

Halifax, N.S.—Coast Defence and Anti-Aircraft.

Kingston, Ont.—(Mobile Artillery) Field, Heavy and Siege.

Winnipeg—(Mobile Artillery) Field, Heavy and Siege.

Esquimalt—Coast Defence and Anti-Aircraft.

The following changes in designation of Units have been authorized:—

<i>Old Designation</i>	<i>New Designation</i>
Canadian Permanent Signal Corps.	The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.
The 22nd Regiment.	Royal 22nd Regiment.
Canadian Permanent Machine Gun Brigade.	The Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.

The following table shows the authorized establishments and limited establishments, in personnel, of units of the Permanent Force.

The strengths of the respective Units are restricted to the numbers laid down in the Limited Establishments.

PERMANENT FORCE UNITS

Unit	Authorized Establishment			Limited Establishment			Actual Strength		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
Royal Canadian Dragoons	28	516	544	20	272	292	17	281	298
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	28	495	523	20	217	237	15	208	223
Royal Canadian Artillery	66	1,025	1,091	66	686	752	57	688	745
Royal Canadian Engineers	48	360	408	38	246	284	36	238	274
Royal Canadian Corps of Signals	5	27	32	5	26	31	5	26	31
Royal Canadian Regiment	36	921	957	36	471	507	28	458	486
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry	29	690	719	25	269	294	20	268	288
Royal 22nd Regiment	14	398	412	12	190	202	10	189	199
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade	47	480	527	25	143	168	22	138	160
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	33	412	445	33	303	336	32	297	329
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	43	101	144	33	74	107	31	74	105
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	52	700	732	32	523	555	30	507	537
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	7	23	30	7	7	14	7	7	14
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps	40	100	140	26	70	96	20	71	91
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	32	199	231	8	194	202	8	185	193
Canadian Warfare School	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2	5
Totals.....	491	6,449	6,940	389	3,693	4,082	341	3,637	3,978

NOTE.—Officers seconded from their units are not included in the above statement.

Recruiting.—Enlistments for the Permanent Force have only been permitted to fill vacancies which have occurred from time to time within the Limited Establishments.

Applications for enlistment continue to be received, but have to be refused in practically every case owing to there being no vacancies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

Non-Permanent Active Militia

The following changes in organization have been effected:—

Cavalry.—The 2nd Regiment (13th C.M.R. Bn. C.E.F.) The Alberta Mounted Rifles has been converted from a reserve into an active unit.

Artillery.—The organization of the following units, which upon reorganization of the Artillery was held in abeyance, has now been authorized—

Headquarters, 19th Brigade, C.F.A.

53rd Battery, C.F.A.

79th " "

87th " "

Signals.—Each Signal Battalion has been reduced by one company, and now consists of a battalion headquarters and two companies.

Additional signal battalions have been organized as follows:—

10th Signal Battalion in Military District No. 10

12th Signal Battalion in Military District No. 12

Infantry.—The following have been converted into Highland (Kilted) Units and redesignated:—

The Stormont and Glengarry Regiment—

New designation "The Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders."

1st Bn. (10th Bn. C.E.F.) The Calgary Regiment—

New designation "1st Bn. (10th Bn. C.E.F.) Calgary Highlanders, The Calgary Regiment."

The Mississauga Regiment.

New designation "The Toronto Scottish Regiment"

The 2nd Battalion (31st Bn. C.E.F.) The Alberta Regiment, and the 2nd Battalion (35th Bn. C.E.F.) The York Rangers, formerly reserve units, are now organized as active battalions.

Canadian Machine Gun Corps.—The organization of the 2nd Motor Machine Gun Brigade at Winnipeg instead of at Vancouver, has been authorized.

Canadian Army Service Corps.—The Canadian Army Service Corps has been reorganized into Divisional Trains, each consisting of a Headquarters and four companies.

Provision is made for a Divisional Train in each Military District with the exception that two are allotted to Military District No. 2, and one between Military Districts No. 6 and 7.

As an interim arrangement organization has been authorized to be proceeded with to the extent of the Divisional Train Headquarters and the reorganization of the existing 21 Companies C.A.S.C. as companies of the respective Divisional Trains.

Canadian Army Dental Corps.—The Canadian Army Dental Corps has been authorized as a corps of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, and consists of a General List and 11 Detachments (one in each Military District).

Canadian Chaplain Service.—A Canadian Chaplain Service has been authorized as a unit of the Non-Permanent Active Militia and consists of a General List with an establishment of 200 Officers.

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

Canadian Officers Training Corps.—Upon reorganization the following changes have been made in the composition of the undermentioned Contingents of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps:—

Contingent C.O.T.C.	Old Organization	Present Organization
Toronto University	Battalion Staff and 12 Coys.	Battalion Staff and 4 Coys.
Queens' University	Battalion Staff and 4 Coys.	Battalion Staff and 2 Coys.
McGill University	Battalion Staff and 8 Coys.	Battalion Staff and 3 Coys.
Manitoba University	Battalion Staff and 8 Coys.	Battalion Staff and 4 Coys.
Saskatchewan University	Battalion Staff and 3 Coys.	Battalion Staff and 2 Coys.
Alberta University	One Coy.	Battalion Staff and 4 Coys.

Peace Establishments

Peace Establishments of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, were revised and promulgated in the Appendix to General Order No. 242 of 1921.

Peace Establishments for the following units, which were not included in the above-mentioned publication, have also been authorized and published in General Orders:—

10th Fortress Company, Canadian Engineers (Halifax N.S.).
A Divisional Train, Canadian Army Service Corps.

Localization

The localization of the respective units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia, upon reorganization, which in each case is published in General Orders, has been practically completed.

Regimental Institutes

Revised Rules and Regulations for the Management of Garrison, Station and Regimental Canteens, and other branches of Regimental Institutes, including Messes of The Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia have been approved and published.

Canadian Expeditionary Force

There still remain outstanding a number of questions, including matters concerning personnel, which are being disposed of at Militia and District Headquarters.

Absentees from the C.E.F. continue to report themselves with a view to receiving discharge certificates and war service gratuity. Each case is considered independently and decided in accordance with the regulations regarding the disposal of deserters. It is anticipated that cases of this nature will continue to come forward for some time.

Co-ordination with the Department of Soldiers Civil Re-Establishment

The Department of Militia and Defence has maintained the closest possible co-ordination with the above Department, in dealing with ex-soldiers of the C.E.F. whose cases are referred to Militia Headquarters by the men themselves, or through the agency of the several War Veteran Organizations.

Ceremonial

Arrangements for the supply of Guards of Honour and Escorts were made on the following occasions: Opening of the First Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Canada; Drawing Room held by His Excellency the Governor General on March 11, 1922.

Regimental Crests and Badges

During the year action has been continued to complete the work of authorizing the Regimental Badges and Crests for all Units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

Discipline

All cases of discipline during the last year have been dealt with by this Directorate in co-operation with the Judge Advocate-General.

Military Funerals

All matters concerning Military Funerals have been dealt with by this Directorate.

Dress

Action has been taken to publish Orders concerning the Dress of the Active Militia, both Permanent and Non-Permanent, but as no report has been received as yet from the Post-Bellum Committee of the War Office which is considering the whole question of Dress, no action has been taken to revise the Dress Regulations.

Royal Military College

A number of changes have taken place at the Royal Military College, as will be seen by copy of the Commandant's Annual Report, marked Appendix F.

The composition of the inspecting Board which was known as "The Board of Visitors" has been changed and this board is now named "The Advisory Board". The Report of the Advisory Board for the year 1921-22 forms Appendix G of this report.

PERSONAL SERVICES

The progress made in obtaining the services of suitable officers to fill the establishments of units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia has been very satisfactory, and there now remain very few of the former units to complete their reorganization. The large number of officers qualified by reason of active service has proved to be a valuable asset in obtaining the personnel for the reorganized units.

The regulations adopted for the appointment of new personnel on the reorganization of units have been generally adhered to throughout and have produced good results. The essentials of these regulations provided for the following:—

- (a) Commanding Officers, preferably with overseas service, were selected and gazetted following a conference of officers of each unit.
- (b) The new Commanding Officer was then charged with the preparation of a new slate of officers and the submission of recommendations for the disposal of former personnel.
- (c) Officers who were unable to continue taking an active part in the affairs of their Corps were, if qualified, given the option of being placed on the Corps Reserve, The Reserve of Officers, or the Retired List.

Of the former and larger units in existence prior to reorganization of the Militia, two regiments of Cavalry and four regiments of Infantry remain to be completed, and progress in the reorganization of these units has been laid in abeyance for various reasons justifying the delayed action in each case.

The following is a statement of units, by the various arms of the service, to which new cadres of officers have been appointed on reorganization during the year under report:—

Cavalry—

11th Hussars.
 12th Manitoba Dragoons.
 14th Canadian Light Horse.
 The Border Horse.
 The Manitoba Horse.
 The P. E. I. Light Horse.
 The Ontario Mounted Rifles.
 The King's Nova Scotia Mounted Rifles.
 The Manitoba Mounted Rifles.
 2nd Regiment The Alberta Mounted Rifles.

Artillery—

5th	7th,	27 Batteries	}	2nd Brigade, C.F.A.
66th	Battery			
7th Brigade, C.F.A. (Headquarters).				
10th Battery, 8th Brigade.				
3rd Battery, 8th Brigade.				
52nd Battery, 14th Brigade.				
6th, 36th, 83rd, 86th Batteries, 16th Brigade.				
2nd, 8th, 14th Siege Batteries and Headquarters, 1st P.E.I. Heavy Brigade.				
3rd, 7th, 10 Siege Batteries				2nd Heavy Brigade.
1st Heavy Battery				
Headquarters				
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, Companies				1st (Halifax) Regt., C.G.A.
9th Siege Battery				
Headquarters				

Canadian Engineers—

2nd Divisional Engineers.
 3rd Divisional Engineers.
 5th Divisional Engineers.
 District Engineers, M.D. No. 11.
 District Engineers, M.D. No. 12.
 2nd Field Troop, M.D. No. 10.
 6th Field Troop, M.D. No. 5.
 6th, 8th, 15th Field Companies.
 4th Field Troop.

Canadian Corps of Signals—

Headquarters, 12th Signal Battalion.
 2nd Signal Company, 2nd Signal Battalion.
 3rd Signal Company, 3rd Signal Battalion.
 5th Signal Company, Unattached.
 10th Signal Company, 10th Signal Battalion.
 13th Signal Company, Unattached.
 17th Signal Company, 10th Signal Battalion.
 4th Signal Troop, Unattached.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

Corps of Guides—

- No. 2 Cyclist Company.
- No. 4 Cyclist Company.
- No. 5 Cyclist Company.
- No. 13 Cyclist Company.

Canadian Officers' Training Corps—

- Western University Contingent.
- Manitoba University Contingent.
- University of Saskatchewan Contingent.

Infantry—

- The Alberta Regiment (1st Battalion).
- The Alberta Regiment (2nd Battalion).
- The Calgary Regiment (1st Battalion).
- Les Franc-Tireurs du Saguenay.
- The Haldimand Rifles.
- The Lake Superior Regiment.
- The Middlesex Light Infantry.
- The North British Columbia Regiment.
- The North Saskatchewan Regiment (1st Battalion).
- The North Saskatchewan Regiment (2nd Battalion).
- The North Saskatchewan Regiment (3rd Battalion).
- The North Saskatchewan Regiment (4th Battalion).
- The Kenora Light Infantry.
- The Rocky Mountain Rangers.
- Le Regiment de Chateauguay.
- The South Saskatchewan Regiment (1st Battalion).
- The South Saskatchewan Regiment (2nd Battalion).
- The South Saskatchewan Regiment (3rd Battalion).
- The South Saskatchewan Regiment (4th Battalion).
- The South Saskatchewan Regiment (5th Battalion).
- The Three Rivers Regiment.
- The West Toronto Regiment.
- The Algonquin Rifles.
- The York Rangers (2nd Battalion).
- The Lincoln Regiment.
- The Lanark and Renfrew Regiment.
- The Annapolis Regiment.

Canadian Army Service Corps—

- Headquarters, 10th Divisional Train.
- Headquarters, 12th Divisional Train.
- No. 2 Company, 4th Divisional Train.
- No. 3 Company, 4th Divisional Train.
- No. 2 Company, 6th Divisional Train.
- No. 2 Company, 2nd Divisional Train.
- No. 2 Company, 1st Divisional Train.
- No. 2 Company, 5th Divisional Train.
- No. 2 Company, 13th Divisional Train.

Canadian Army Medical Corps—

General List, Canadian Army Medical Corps.
 General Hospitals, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7.
 Stationary Hospitals, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
 Casualty Clearing Stations, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
 Field Ambulances, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32 and 33.
 Cavalry Field Ambulances, Nos. 7, 17, 21, 24, 27 and 34.
 Sanitary Sections, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10.
 Motor Ambulance Convoy, Nos. 1 and 3.
 Reserve X-Ray Unit.

Canadian Army Veterinary Corps—

General List, Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.

Canadian Chaplain Service—

General List, Canadian Chaplain Service.

Canadian Ordnance Corps (Non-Permanent)—

Detachments, 5, 6, 7 and 10.

Corps of School Cadet Instructors—

General List, Corps of School Cadet Instructors (26 Captains and 247 Lieutenants).

Reserve Units, as provided under the general scheme for the reorganization of the Canadian Militia, are now in course of organization, and when completed will absorb the officers now carried on "Corps Reserves" into authorized establishments now provided for such Reserves.

The General Reserve of Officers, Canadian Militia, which affords another source of supply of qualified officers for all arms of the service, has greatly expanded by the absorption of the officers previously carried on the Reserve of Officers, Canadian Expeditionary Force, who have not been appointed to units of the Active Militia on reorganization. Officers carried on this list, although not actively employed, remain available for any military duties required of them and may be reappointed to fill vacancies as they arise in any of the peace establishments.

The following is a statement indicating the number of officers at present appointed to the Reserve of Officers, showing the various arms of the service for which they are qualified:—

Reserve of Officers, Canadian Militia

Cavalry	255
Mounted Rifles	130
Artillery	692
Engineers	953
Corps of Guides	30
Infantry	4,278
Machine Gun Corps	221
Canadian Army Service Corps	202
Canadian Army Medical Corps	902
Canadian Army Dental Corps	200
Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	70
Canadian Army Pay Corps	154
Railway Corps	
Forestry Corps	506
Pioneers	
Corps of School Cadet Instructors	70
Chaplains	400
Quartermasters	152
Officer Clerks	22
Ordnance and Postal Services	
Nursing Sisters	1,600
	10,837

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

Number of Appointments to Non-Permanent Active Militia Units

Owing to the progress of reorganization and the numerous changes involved thereby, the number of appointments to the Non-Permanent Active Militia during the year under review has been large, details of which are given in the following:—

Cavalry	270
Artillery	193
Engineers	27
Corps of Guides	11
Canadian Officers Training Corps	84
Infantry	996
Canadian Machine Gun Corps	117
Canadian Signal Corps	86
Canadian Army Service Corps	22
Army Medical Corps	75
Nursing Sisters, A.M.C.	17
Canadian Army Dental Corps	
Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	20
Canadian Postal Corps	3
Canadian Ordnance Corps (Non-Permanent)	3
Corps of School Cadet Instructors	64
Canadian Militia (General List)	48
*Temporary appointments (General List)	233
Canadian Chaplain Service	
Reserve of Officers	2,246
 Total	 4,515

* Gentlemen promoted to commissioned rank in the C.E.F. who did not hold commissions in the Active Militia at the time of such promotions, were granted temporary commissions in the Active Militia.

Gazettes dealing with all appointments referred to in the above were prepared weekly and officially authorized through the *Canada Gazette*.

Document Commissions

The number of document commissions prepared and issued to officers of the Active Militia during the year covered by this report was 2,042.

Document Warrants

Thirty-three warrants were also issued to qualified non-commissioned officers of the Active Militia, including the Permanent Force, who were selected for promotion to Warrant Rank, Class 1, to fill vacancies which occurred during the year.

Resignations and Retirements, Permanent Force

Further reductions were made in the officer personnel of the Permanent Force, and the following statement indicates the number of officers from each unit who relinquished permanent military employment either by resignation or on retirement to pension during the year:—

Royal Canadian Dragoons	1
Royal Canadian Artillery	3
Royal Canadian Engineers	1
The Royal Canadian Regiment	2
Royal 22nd Regiment	1
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade	4
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	3
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	2
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps	9
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	11
Not borne on Regimental Establishment	8
Cadet Services	1
 Total	 46

"In nearly all cases the officers concerned were within the age limit for their respective ranks, and were, therefore, placed on the Reserve of Officers so as to have them available for further military duty should any future occasion for such arise.

Those beyond the age limit or medically unfit for further service were placed on the Retired List.

Militia List

The many and constant changes in the personnel, establishments, and localization of units, consequent upon the progress of complete reorganization caused further delay in the publication of a Militia List, which could not be satisfactorily arranged for until such time as the necessary details were decided and more definitely established.

This book of reference, however, is urgently needed in the various Military Districts throughout the Dominion, and will be ready for printing and subsequent production within a short period. In the interests of economy it was not considered that any expenditure for this purpose should be considered until full details as to the new personnel of all reorganized Staffs, Brigades, Units and Departmental Services were available.

Canadian Expeditionary Force

The staff dealing with the questions arising from the services of officers while with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces has been reduced to a minimum, but must be available as long as claims, enquiries and correspondence continue from Imperial sources, departments of the Federal and Provincial Governments, legal and commercial corporations, and the individual officers.

(2) The Directorate of Medical Services

Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, this Directorate took over work of a medical nature in other Branches at Militia Headquarters and by so doing it has been possible to show an annual saving of public funds to the extent of \$10,226. These duties are as follows:—

(a) By June 1, 1921, the work of compiling data for the Medical History of the War, under the Officer i/c Historical Section, was taken over by an officer of this Directorate. This work had been in charge of a senior Canadian Army Medical Corps officer on a C.E.F., basis.

(b) During the month of March, upon the demobilization of the C.A.M.C. Officer compiling Medical Statistics of the diseases of the Great War (Hollerith System), the D.G.M.S. Directorate took over this work, and an officer was detailed for duty on a part-time basis under the Director of Records.

(c) The Medical Representative of the Permanent Pensions and Claims Board, a C.A.M.C. officer, was replaced by an R.C.A.M.C. officer of the staff of the Medical Services Directorate.

The reduced establishment of the R.C.A.M.C. has considerably interfered with training, particularly in those Stations where it has not been possible to open Station Hospitals for the treatment of Permanent Force troops, such as London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Calgary. In these Stations, however, lectures in First Aid, Sanitation, Personal Hygiene, and exercises in Field Training have been carried out. In Halifax, Quebec, Winnipeg, St. John's, P.Q., and Esquimalt, where there are well equipped Station Hospitals and sufficient personnel is available, full Courses of Training have been carried out and examinations held.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

resulting in 8 men qualifying as Hospital Orderlies, 11 others for the rank of Corporal, and 2 as N.C.O. dispensers. During the winter, 1921-22, 8 R.C.A.M.C. officers, (5 Majors and 3 Captains), prepared themselves for promotion examinations. These examinations were not to be held until April, 1922, and, therefore, will be reported upon later. The practical test in map reading and tactical medical problems in the field was, however, held in the month of March, when the officers under examination displayed a good knowledge of the tactical employment of the Medical Services with other troops. In connection with the examination for officers of the R.C.A.M.C., it might be stated that two new subjects have been added to the syllabus, viz., D.iii, Military History, and D.v., an Essay, both being altered to be made applicable to the Canadian Medical Services.

Canadian Army Medical Corps

The reorganization of the C.A.M.C. (Non-permanent) during the year 1921-22 has made good progress and, in the great majority of Medical Units a good slate of officers has been recommended for appointment. However, in some Districts, notably Military Districts 5, 7, 10 and 12, the re-organization of Active Militia Units has not met with the same success as in other parts of Canada and, in some instances, Units have only Officers Commanding appointed whilst, in others, no official re-organization has yet taken place. In all, there have been appointed to the Medical Units of the Active Militia 435 Medical Officers, 33 Quartermasters and 13 Nursing Sisters; while 31 Medical Officers and 4 Quartermasters have been placed on the Reserves of these Units. In addition, there have been attached to other Units 190 Medical Officers from the General List, C.A.M.C., and 20 officers of the old Regimental List of Medical Officers have been retained on the strength of their Units.

During the past year, the Militia Medical Units have suffered with the rest of the Active Militia in the matter of training owing to the necessity for economy. During the summer of 1921, only two Units were authorized to train in Camp, viz., No. 2 Field Ambulance and No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station, both in Military District No. 2. These Units were in charge of the Camp Hospital, Niagara, during successive Camps in June, and trained approximately the number laid down by the establishment of a Camp Hospital, i.e., 4 officers and 51 other ranks. The personnel was mostly engaged in hospital duties, nevertheless useful training was carried out in Field Sanitation and medical tactical problems, in conjunction with the training of troops in Camp. In other Districts, where there was not sufficient Permanent Force medical personnel for the care of troops in Camp, a few C.A.M.C. officers and other ranks were called up for duty in the improvised Camp Hospitals.

Although it was fully expected to close the Manitoba Military Hospital as a non-permanent unit by July 31, and to have the remaining C.E.F. and D.S.C.R. patients cared for by the R.C.A.M.C. personnel in Tuxedo Barracks, this was found to be impossible and the Hospital has been continued under special authority. In this Hospital, on April 1, 1921, there were 23 Overseas Patients on the strength of Militia and Defence and 132 D.S.C.R. in-patients, and 50 D.S.C.R. patients attending. There were on the strength and doing duty, 6 Medical Officers, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Adjutant, 11 Nursing Sisters and 59 Other Ranks. By 31st March, 1922, the number of patients in hospital comprised: Permanent Force, 4; Non-Permanent Active Militia (General List), 1; D.S.C.R. 119; and the personnel in attendance has been reduced to 4 Medical Officers, 1 Q.M., 10 Nursing Sisters, and 45 Other Ranks, showing a reduction during the year of two Medical Officers, 1 Adjutant, 4 Nursing Sisters, and 14 Other Ranks.

The health of the troops of the Permanent Force during the year has been good. There were no epidemics of infectious disease worthy of note, but, during the winter months, an outbreak of a mild form of influenza occurred in one or two Stations, particularly at Esquimalt, where it was found necessary to admit some 40 patients. No deaths occurred and the epidemic was soon under control.

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

In all, there were 12 deaths among members of the Permanent Force during the year and one from the Navy. The cause of death was as follows:—

Erysipelas	1
Pneumonia	3
T. B. Lung	2
Diabetes	1
Carcinoma of Stomach	1
V. D. H.	1
Abscess of Lung	1
Multiple Fractures	1
Fracture, base of skull	1
Myelitis Acute	1 (Naval)

The percentage of deaths in total treated was 0.4.

Medical Stores

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, approximately \$8,000 has been expended in the purchase of medical supplies for use in Permanent Force Hospitals and for Militia Camps. The sale of surplus medical supplies has continued; approximately \$10,000 worth having been sold for cash and \$65,000 worth transferred to other Departments of the Government, without payment (in accordance with Order in Council P.C. 2150, dated June 25, 1921), making a total of \$75,000 worth dispensed of. There is still a considerable amount of surplus stores available but sales are slow owing to the market being flooded. It is, however, expected that other Government Departments will, during the next two or three months, take over a large percentage of the balance on hand. During this period, there were 410 shipments received into Medical Stores, including the final returns of surplus war stores from Districts, for which vouchers were received, and all entries made in the ledgers. There were 819 issues made, of which 596 were to District Medical Stores, Camps, Dispensaries, etc., and 223 sales to the public and transfers to other Departments. A large amount of the Field Equipment returned from England and Districts in Canada was repaired, replenished and sent out to District Medical Stores as mobilization equipment. A great number of the containers for this equipment required repairs to the iron bindings, fittings, etc., which occupied the full time of one mechanic.

During the month of March, the civilian druggist who had been employed for several years during the war was replaced by the enlistment of a qualified dispenser with the rank of Staff-Sergeant. By thus securing the services of a qualified druggist, it will be possible to continue the manufacturing of certain lines of preparations, thus saving from 100 to 150 per cent on these items.

Canadian Army Medical Museum

During the year, good progress has been made in the work of completing the Army Medical Museum. During this period, the following specimens were mounted, catalogued, and the containers stencilled: 68 moist specimens in square jars and 45 bone specimens on brass standards under glass, while 28 specimens were repaired.

Including the above, there are now in the Museum 334 gross and 120 microscopic specimens.

One hundred and forty-nine 8-inch by 10-inch negatives of specimens for the purpose of the Descriptive Catalogue were made and, in addition, fifteen coloured enlargements were made from as many negatives and nine 8-inch by 10-inch prints were coloured for exhibition purposes.

Two exhibits were held during the year—one at the Canadian Medical Association Meeting in Halifax, July 5-8, 1921, at which a large and representative exhibit was much appreciated by the medical profession. The cost of transportation of the

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

specimens and the travelling expenses of the Curator were paid by the local Halifax Committee, Canadian Medical Association. The sections of the C.A.M. Museum presented were: Moist Pathological Specimens; Bone Specimens; Plastic Surgery; Orthopaedic Surgery; War Medicine; Field Sanitation; Army Medical Arrangements.

On October 12-15, 1921, a second exhibit was held upon the occasion of the McGill Centenary. On both these occasions, the war exhibit was the basis of a symposium by the exhibitors, which was made a feature of the programme of the meeting.

During the year, six conferences of the Editorial and Consultant Boards were held; two in Montreal, two in Ottawa, one in Toronto, and one in Halifax.

Progress of the various sections of the Descriptive Catalogue to date is as follows:—

1. *Sections completed.*—Field Sanitation; Traumatic Lesions of the Eye; Wound Irrigation; Blood Transfusion; Renal Medicine; Technique of Preparation.

2. *Progressing to immediate completion.*—Orthopaedic Surgery; Facial Surgery; War Lesions of Soft Tissues; Diseases and Injuries of Bone; Chest Disorders.

3. *In course of Preparation.*—Cardio-vascular Disease; Surgery of Chest; War Injuries of Ear, Nose and Throat; X-rays of War Injuries.

It is hoped to have all material for the Descriptive Catalogue ready for the printer by the end of August.

Two C.A.M.C. Officers—Major-General J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., and Colonel C. A. Peters, D.S.O.—attended the Annual Meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, held in Boston, on June 2, 1921.

Sir Andrew Macphail, Kt. O.B.E., B.A., M.D., C.M., LL.D., under authority of Order in Council P.C. 3752 of October 7, 1921, was authorized to write the Medical History of the Great War and was to work under the direction of the Chief of the General Staff and Officer in charge of the Historical Section. All medical records were put at his disposal and by the end of the year the material for one volume was well under way.

(3) Directorate of the Judge Advocate-General

During the year ending March 31, 1922, 74 courts-martial were held in Canada, all of which were district courts-martial. This is a decrease of over 50 per cent compared with the number of courts-martial held during the preceding year, and indicates a consequent improvement in discipline. On the other hand, however, the numerous amendments which were made to the Rules of Procedure and the Army Act in the latter part of 1920 were, in a number of instances, not fully understood by officers who from time to time were members of courts-martial, or by officers responsible for the administration of military law in the various districts. The result was that a very large number of these courts-martial proceedings had to be returned for correction of technical irregularities, and, in some cases, for the quashing of the finding and sentences.

Upon the Permanent Active Militia being reorganized, the need of affording instruction in military law and regulations relative to the maintenance of discipline was apparent, this being due to the fact that, during the period of the war, this branch of administration had been left to the care of officers specially appointed for that purpose, and consequently a certain proportion of officers appointed to the Permanent Force after the war were not sufficiently experienced in this branch of work.

Pursuant to instructions received from the Militia Council, the Judge Advocate-General prepared a short series of lectures designed to cover those questions of military

law and the maintenance of discipline which were most constantly arising, and dealing also with the more important points in court-martial procedure. The Judge Advocate-General also carried out in Military Districts one to five, short courses of instruction covering four days in each District. An immediate improvement in these branches of administration was noticed.

The number of leases and agreements prepared in the Judge Advocate-General's office exceeded somewhat the number for the preceding year. It might be observed that, as the result of the abolition of the old printed forms of leases and agreements which were previously used, it is now necessary to draft a special lease or agreement covering each particular case, thereby minimizing, to a great extent, the number of claims which were formerly made on account of ambiguous clauses embodied in the old forms, the interpretation of which was not at all clear.

Consequent upon the decision to amalgamate the Department of Naval Service, the Department of Militia and Defence, and the Air Board under one head and create a new Department of National Defence, the duties of the Judge Advocate-General were considerably increased owing to his being responsible for the preliminary work of drafting the necessary legislation and memoranda thereon, and the numerous references which had to be made to the Department of Justice and the Parliamentary Counsel.

During the year a considerable number of reports to Privy Council were either drafted in the office of the Judge Advocate-General, or referred to him for opinions or amendments if the same were necessary. A considerable number of matters had to be referred to the Department of Justice during the year, the necessary correspondence being prepared by this Directorate. The number of requests for opinions and memoranda on questions arising out of the Pay and Allowance Regulations, King's Regulations, etc., was, approximately, the same as in the preceding year.

In addition to his duties as Judge Advocate-General, this officer is a member of the Pensions and Claims Board, which administers the Militia Pension Act. The number of retirements to pension during the year under review due to reduction in Establishment of the Permanent Force, necessitated the preparation of a large number of memoranda and opinions, for which the Judge Advocate-General was responsible.

(4) Directorate of Records

Owing to the practical completion of certain branches of the work performed by the Directorate of Records, the total output for such branches indicates a decrease, but on the whole, the volume of work for the entire Directorate shows no marked fluctuation. A brief summary of the work performed by various sections is as follows:—

(a) *Honours and Awards.*—The total output of this Section shows a decided increase. The work on 1914-15 Stars, King's Certificates on Discharge, War Service Badges, Memorial Crosses, Certificates of 'Mentions,' and Memorial Scrolls has been practically completed and the output for the fiscal year is, therefore, less than that of last. Satisfactory progress has been made with the issue of Memorial Plaques, British War and Victory Medals.

Medals and decorations	583
1914-15 stars	8,095
King's certificates on discharge	566
War service badges	2,319
Memorial crosses	4,860
Canadian medals	185
Certificates for 'Mentions'	1,534
Memorial scrolls	22,916
Plaques	40,530
British war medals	148,729
Victory medals	145,035
Miscellaneous	879

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

(b) *Correspondence and Inquiries.*—During the fiscal year, an increase is noticeable in the number of inquiries received and consequent correspondence despatched. More files and papers of all description have also been handled. A decided decrease is, however, found in the despatch of cables and telegrams.

Cables despatched	34
Telegrams despatched	140
Letters received	38,748
Letters despatched	321,578
Headquarter files received and acted on	206,868

(c) *Graves Registration and Casualties.*—This section is at present mainly concerned with verifications and correspondence with relatives, and the Imperial War Graves Commission in connection with the erection of headstones in the United Kingdom and Europe. An added function during the past year has been the preparation of rolls for the guidance of contractors for the erection of headstones in Canada and the United States and consequent research and verification in connection therewith.

	Period under review	Total recorded (approx.)
Graves recorded		
Great Britain	Nil	3,509
Theatres of war	212	37,282
Canada	2,227	5,989
Burial reports despatched		2,792
Photographs despatched		3,737
Register sheets to England		28,176
Verifications made		21,137

(d) *Documents.*—While work in this section shows a decrease for the year 1921-22, it is pointed out that as the work goes on, verifications, researches and completion of documents becomes increasingly intricate necessitating a decrease in the total output.

Miscellaneous documents filed	806,603
Total researches and verifications	958,779
Discharge certificates issued	470
Certificates of service issued	1,718

(e) *Hollerith.*—Work completed by this section during the past fiscal year is more than double that of 1920-21.

Total regimental Hollerith cards punched	466,354
Total medical Hollerith cards punched	260,380

(f) *Estates.*—The administration of military estates has been quite satisfactory although the situation arising in connection with estates of deceased soldiers whose next of kin reside in foreign countries at present inaccessible remains practically the same.

New estates received	628
Estates distributed	655
Estates on hand 31-3-22	999
Delayed shares on hand	65
Funds awaiting distribution	\$193,344 52
Funds held in trust	\$ 28,580 58
Estates on hand are made up as follows—	
(a) Action pending	171
(b) Awaiting administration	33
(c) Bona Vacantia	25
(d) No next of kin	19
(e) Unable to locate next of kin	331
(f) Unable to locate beneficiary	125
(g) Next of kin in Russia	272
(h) Next of kin in other foreign countries	37
(i) Under contest	3
(j) Insane man escaped from asylum	1
(k) Living men unable to trace	2
(l) Part shares	65
(m) Supplementary	8
	1,072

REPORT OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1922

(1) Directorate of Supplies and Transport

This Directorate includes all services in connection with the Army Service Corps, Veterinary and Postal Corps, including:—

Feeding and housing of troops and horses.

Rental of buildings (in conjunction with the Public Works Department).

Heating and lighting of buildings.

Dieting of hospital patients.

Transportation by land and sea (ocean, rail, mechanical road transport).

Horse transport and the provision of publicly owned horses.

Veterinary services.

Barrack services.

Telephone services.

Retrenchment in all services has been carried out as rapidly as possible. The strength of the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps was reduced by 2 officers and 82 other ranks during the year; and the services of 14 civilians were dispensed with.

Supplies for Troops and Horses (Permanent and Non-permanent Active Militia)

For the period covered by this report, 1,006 contracts for various supplies were made by the Contracts Branch at the request of this branch.

Six hundred and sixty thousand three hundred and eighty-eight rations were issued to troops during this period. These included alternate food supplies allowed under the regulations.

In addition to the above, seventy thousand and thirty-two hospital diets were supplied.

Four thousand tons of forage were issued during this period.

The food and forage provided by the contractors was of excellent quality. The following statement of the per diem cost of rationing men and horses shows the decrease that has taken place during the year:—

March, 1921—Food, \$0.47423; forage, \$0.4763.

March, 1922—Food, \$0.33418; forage, \$0.37132.

Accommodation

Public owned barracks and armouries are fully occupied; and where necessary and no public owned buildings are available, accommodation has been rented through the Public Works Department, as far as funds would permit.

Permanent Force.—The publicly owned barracks, with the exception of those at Winnipeg, Esquimalt, Kingston, and St. Johns (Quebec), and portions of those at Halifax, Quebec, and London, are far from satisfactory. A considerable number of temporary buildings erected for war purposes have been modified and are in use by Permanent Force troops for barrack and storage purposes; but these, being of wooden construction, are liable to rapid deterioration and loss by fire. The buildings at Old Fort Osborne Barracks have been demolished and the property turned over to the Provincial Government.

The Stanley Barracks property, Toronto, sold to the city of Toronto on April 16, 1904, is occupied under suffrage.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

Rosedale Barracks, in the same city, is of temporary construction, and in accordance with the terms of agreement should be demolished in the near future. It will be necessary to make other arrangements for the accommodation of the troops in this district.

Light and Heating of Buildings

The supply of heat and light to all buildings occupied by this department has been satisfactorily and economically taken care of. It was found necessary, in order to keep within the vote provided, to curtail the use of certain armouries and to close others during the winter months. As a result there were many complaints received from the units affected.

Transportation by Ocean and Rail

The majority of personnel returning from England were repatriated Imperial details and required only the issue of onward transportation to destinations in Canada under arrangements made with the Imperial Government. Transportation within Canada has been largely reduced.

A number of outstanding war transport claims were investigated and passed for payment, in addition to the current accounts of this branch of the Service.

The transport of units and parties to and from annual training camps was satisfactorily carried out during the year. No complaints were made regarding the manner in which the railways handled these movements.

Mechanical Transport

With reference to the Mechanical Transport Section, there were on hand on April 1, 1921, the following vehicles:—

Motor-cars	28
Trucks	17
Light delivery trucks and omnibuses	26
Ambulances	22
Motor-cycles	11

During the period covered by this report, no new vehicles were purchased, and twenty-three were disposed of either by transfer to other departments or by sale for the sum of \$28,644.88.

Surplus spare parts for these vehicles were also sold, the sum of \$7,646 being realized.

The number of mechanical transport vehicles now in use throughout the service is as follows:—

Motor-cars	20
Trucks	10
Light delivery trucks and omnibuses	23
Ambulances	21
Motor-cycles	7

Horse Strength, Permanent Active Militia

On April 1, 1921, the total number of horses in the Permanent Service, including Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Army Service Corps and other units, was 769, of which 60 were cast or sold and 6 died or were destroyed, leaving a balance of 703.

During this period there were 14 horses purchased, making a total now on hand of 717 horses, distributed as follows:—

R.C.D.	176
L.S.H. (R.C.)	119
R.M. College	53
R.C.H.A.	202
R.C.G.A.	31
The R.C.R.	12
P.P.C.I.I.	8
Royal 22nd Regiment	8
R.C.E.	31
R.C.A.S.C.	68
R.C.A.M.C.	2
R.C.M.G. Brigade	7
 Total	 717

Cartage was for the most part carried out by mechanical transport and by A.S.C. horse transport, but at all District Headquarters contracts were required to be made with civilian carters to supplement the above.

Veterinary Service

This service is on a peace footing and has been well maintained. On August 31, 1921, the strength of the Permanent Army Veterinary Services was reduced from 7 officers and 22 other ranks to 7 officers and 7 other ranks in order to effect necessary economy.

Telephones

Prior to the beginning of the period covered by this report, telephones had already been reduced to a minimum, and this policy has been maintained during the past year. The total cost for the whole of the Dominion for telephones used by the Permanent and Non-permanent Active Militia and Permanent Services is now \$14,692.34.

Barrack Services

This service is responsible for the proper conduct of all duties in connection with the receipt, custody, issue, and accounting for fuel, light, water, paillasse straw, barrack, prison and hospital clothing, and other stores required for the use of troops in barracks and hospitals. This service is now on a peace footing.

(2) Directorate of Equipment and Ordnance Services

During the twelve months terminating on March 31, 1922, the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps has been called upon to perform much additional work, chiefly on account of the arrival of equipments from Overseas, and on account of the reorganization of the Non-Permanent Force.

The following is a review of the principal services which have been carried out during the year, in addition to the regular routine duties which have been attended to in the usual manner.

Distribution of equipments.—The following guns and howitzers, etc., have been issued to batteries during the past year, together with the necessary equipments, viz.: harness, and other necessary stores:—

Q.F. 18-pdr. with equipment	58
Q. F. 4.5-inch Howitzer	8
Ordnance M.L. 6-inch Mortars	40

In addition to these equipments, issues have also been made of such necessaries as clothing, personal equipment, tools and other miscellaneous requirements.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

Inspections and examinations.—During the past year approximately 30,000 S.M.L.E. rifles and 1,000 Lewis Machine Guns have been overhauled and placed in a serviceable condition by the staff of armourers in readiness for issue to the permanent and non-permanent force; this work is still proceeding.

Special examinations have been carried out by the Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery of artillery and transport vehicles prior to issue being made to units.

Inspections of explosives have also been carried out by Inspecting Ordnance Officers, special attention being paid to the ammunition received from Overseas. Further time will be required to complete this examination.

The usual inspection of all armament on charge to units has been carried out by the Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery.

On July 31, 1921, the establishment of the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps was reduced from 513 Other Ranks to 433 (involving a reduction of 80 Other Ranks). The civilians now employed number 13 only, a reduction of 51 having been effected during the year.

Manufacturing Establishments.—Special efforts were made to speed up production of ammunition by the Dominion Arsenals, at Quebec and Lindsay, and Inspection Reports of all ammunition manufactured have been received and carefully examined. The quality of the ammunition manufactured has been excellent. A special ammunition was manufactured at the Quebec Arsenal for the Dominion Rifle Association which was reported upon as being 100 per cent perfect. The following classes of ammunition, etc., were manufactured at the establishments shown.

Quebec Arsenal—

Cartridges, S. A. Ball .303-inch Mk VII.

“ S. A. Ball .303-inch Mk VII, special for D.R.A.
“ .303-inch Blank.
“ .303-inch Dummy.
“ .22-inch.
“ 18-pdr. Shrapnel.
“ 6-pdr.
“ 3-pdr.
“ 18-pdr. Blank.

Puffs, powder.

Mandrills, scabbard sword bayonet.

Boxes and packages for the above.

Lindsay Arsenal—

Cartridges S. A. Ball, Mk VII.

Boxes for the above.

The Dominion Arsenal at Quebec was damaged by two fires which occurred in the course of the winter, the first in the "danger" buildings on the Cove Fields, and the second in the main buildings of the arsenal. Very careful investigation of these fires has been made both by the Department and by authorities outside of the Department, with the result that it has been ascertained that these fires were of an accidental origin. The ammunition which was subjected to water and heat and damaged to a certain degree, has been very largely recovered and placed in a serviceable condition.

The Reports of the Superintendents of the Arsenals at Quebec and Lindsay will be found, respectively, in Appendices "D" and "E".

Ordnance Buildings.—A fireproof building has been secured in Toronto through the Public Works Department to be used for the storage of Ordnance equipment and clothing in lieu of the old inflammable buildings at the Old Fort, which are now

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

mainly used for the storage of bulky equipment of less value such as surplus wagons, etc. At Montreal an excellent storehouse has also been secured (to replace the building formerly in use on Alexander Street, which was found to be unsuitable and very much inferior to the present location). In Winnipeg one of the buildings of Tuxedo Barracks, used during the war by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, has been handed over to the Ordnance to replace the Ordnance stores at Fort Osborne which have been demolished and the property handed over to the Provincial Government.

Compilation and Publication of Regulations.—(a) The publication of Scales of Issue of Units' clothing and equipment has been continued regularly during the past year in conjunction with other branches concerned and the necessary amendments to those scales already published have been promulgated as necessary from time to time.

(b) Clothing and Equipment Regulations have been revised so far as possible, together with Regulations for Canadian Ordnance Services. This work is still in hand.

(c) Practically every Militia Form that is in use by this Branch and by Ordnance Depots has been reviewed and revised for publication where considered necessary.

Mobilization Equipments.—So far as stocks will permit, arrangements have been made for units' mobilization equipments to be separately stored in Ordnance Depots and separately accounted for and held for special issue in the event of emergency.

Caretakers' Services.—The administration of the Caretakers' Section, R.C.O.C. (civilian and military), has been given special attention during the past year with the result that so far as funds will admit each unit, or group of units, has been provided with either a full time or part-time caretaker, in order that the unit's equipment may be properly safeguarded and accounted for.

An establishment has been prepared for each military district, based on the funds available for the service and a redistribution of the duties of the caretakers employed has been carried out throughout each military district.

Ordnance Depot Workshops and Laboratories have been operated throughout the year under the jurisdiction of the several Inspectors, viz: Inspector of Ordnance Machinery; Inspecting Ordnance Officers, and Inspector of Armourers.

The operation of these workshops has been facilitated considerably during the past year and economy has been exercised to a great extent on account of the additional machinery which has been transferred to the Militia Department from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

Repairs to Ordnance Stores have been carried out, and, in addition, many articles have been manufactured for issue to troops which could not be obtained from local trade.

Losses in transit.—In all cases where articles of stores and clothing have been lost in transit, claims have been submitted against the carrier concerned.

Sales of Surplus Stores.—Surplus stores and clothing, to the value of \$171,863.57, have been disposed of in conjunction with the Purchasing Commission of Canada during the past year.

REPORT OF THE MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1922

(1) Engineer Services, 1921-22

During the year 1921-22 Engineer Service work was limited to the maintenance and upkeep of existing buildings and works, except for certain new work on the Connaught Rifle Range, and although every effort has been made to keep expenditures as low as possible, certain very necessary work could not be undertaken, for example, new roofs are urgently needed on the Moose Jaw and Prince Albert Armouries.

The lack of Officers, reported on last year has been partially remedied by the return of three Officers who were attending courses at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham. In July next three more Officers are due to return from the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, so that a sufficient number of Officers will be available to carry on the necessary work during the coming year. The difficulty of obtaining suitable Military Foremen of Works, reported last year still exists. It seems impossible to induce suitable men to enlist for this work. Three men were given a special course last year and it is hoped to open a new course during the coming year.

During the year the Connaught Rifle Range was opened and used by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association for their Annual Meeting. The range was most favourably commented upon, and it is expected that all future meetings of the D.C.R.A. will be held at this range. The Rockcliffe Range will be used for local rifle shooting until convenient transport facilities to Connaught are available.

The work was again divided into two main heads: (1) Demobilization Appropriation, for work, the necessities for which were brought about by the war, and (2) Engineer Services and Works Vote for ordinary upkeep, fair wear and tear. The work chargeable to the Demobilization Appropriation was much smaller than during the previous year and very little expenditure on this account will be made during the coming year.

A detail of work costing \$1,000 or over is as follows:—

Chargeable to Demobilization Appropriation

London.—Demolishing buildings, painting roofs of buildings, Tecumseh Barracks, reconditioning buildings Wolseley and Tecumseh Barracks.

Toronto.—Fitting up College Street Armouries, painting Armouries.

Long Branch.—Demolishing buildings.

Kingston.—Renovating interior "C" Block, Tête-de-Pont Barracks.

Quebec.—Converting huts into Married Quarters, Cove Fields.

Halifax, N.S.—Repairs to piers, roads, etc., fitting up barrack buildings.

Winnipeg.—Convert building into Ordnance Stores, Tuxedo, erection of stables for R.C.H.A. Tuxedo, repairs to roads, sidewalks, fences, etc., Tuxedo, addition to detention barracks, Tuxedo, repairs to roofs of buildings, Tuxedo, Barrack accommodation for R.C.H.A. Tuxedo, provide married quarters, Tuxedo, repairs to gunshed, R.C.H.A. Tuxedo, repairs Manitoba Military Hospital, Tuxedo, repairs to interior of buildings, Tuxedo.

Saskatoon.—Renovating Armoury.

Ottawa.—Repairs and alterations, Canadian Building.

Chargeable to Engineer Services and Works

London.—External painting, Wolseley Barracks, repairs, Wolseley Barracks, repairs Tecumseh Barracks, relay hardwood floors Armoury.

Windsor.—Paving street in front of Armoury.

Long Branch Rifle Range.—Repairs to marksmen's shelter.

Brantford Rifle Range.—Re-erecting targets and shelters.

Toronto.—Repairs Stanley Barracks, repairs Rosedale Huts, repairs Armoury.

Hamilton.—Repairs Armoury, installation heating system Signal and Medical Units Quarters, Armoury.

Brantford.—Fitting up Schultz Building for 54th Battery and Brant Dragoons.

St. Catharines.—Provision of rifle racks and cupboards, Armoury.

Port Hope.—Reconstruction of rifle range.

Cobourg.—Reconstruction of rifle range.

Kingston.—Maintenance and repairs Tête-de-Pont Barracks, maintenance and repairs Artillery Park, maintenance and repairs Armoury.

Lindsay Arsenal.—Incidental and minor repairs, place underground steam line to Ordnance Bldg.

St. Johns, P.Q.—Repairs to Barracks.

St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.—Lay concrete floor in drill hall.

Farnham, P.Q.—Take down 2 water towers and transfer to South March, Ont.

Quebec.—Repairs Military Hospital, repairs married Officers' quarters, repairs St. Louis Barracks, repairs casemates, Citadel, repairs Citadel (Generally), new floors No. 22 and 23 casemates, Citadel, scraping casemates, whitewashing and painting Citadel, repairs to married quarters, Cove Fields, repairs A.S.C. Stores, Offices and Quarters, Citadel Hill, repairs Ordnance Stores, double skylights in Artificers Shop, Ordnance Depot, repairs City walls and gates, repairs sidewalks and fences, removal of boulders from cliffs, repairs Dambourges Hill, roads and surface drainage scheme Cove Field Barracks, and Lévis, removal of snow, fitting up No. 2 Fort for magazine, repairs Dominion Arsenal, painting and pointing Artillery Workshops, Dominion Arsenal, painting Danger Bldg., Cove Fields.

Levis Camp.—Repairs generally, repairs drainage system, overhauling water supply system.

Valcartier Camp.—Repairs.

Little River, Que.—Repairs to proof butts.

Aldershot Camp, N.S.—Repairs to stop butts rifle range.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Repairs to rifle range.

Halifax, N.S.—Repairs to Citadel, repairs South Barracks, repairs Glacis Barracks, repairs Pavilion Barracks, repairs R. A. Park, repairs Military Hospital, overhauling heating plants, internal repairs and renovating Pavilion married quarters, provision of supply depot, Glacis Barracks, repairs to Ordnance Buildings, repairs fortifications, repairs fortification machinery, repairs R.C.E. vessels, revision of record plans, Outports maintenance of temporary buildings, laying cable for defence lights

McNabs Island Camp.—Repairs.

Moncton, N.B. Rifle Range.—Repairs.

Chatham, N.B. Armoury.—Internal and external repairs.

Winnipeg.—Maintenance and repairs to Barracks, maintenance Tuxedo power house, maintenance and repairs Manitoba Military Hospital.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

Vancouver.—Repair damage caused by fire Richmond Rifle Range, dyking and drainage, Richmond Rifle Range.

Esquimalt.—Alterations to sanitary arrangements, Work Point Barracks.

Esquimalt Fortress.—Repairs to fortifications.

Victoria, B.C.—Fit up New Ordnance Depot Building.

Prince Albert, Sask.—Erection of fence and danger signs rifle range site.

Edmonton.—Construction of rifle range.

Sarcee Camp.—Engineer Services.

R.M.C. Kingston.—Installation of Hydro-Electric transmission power lines, making roads, paths, grading, etc., back of new Educational Building, general repairs, repair damage caused by storm December, 1921.

Petawawa Camp.—Maintenance of roads Centre Camp, maintenance camp buildings, maintenance water system, maintenance telephone system, maintenance roads, trails, bridges, outside Centre Camp, repairs Artillery and Rifle ranges.

Ottawa.—Renovating G.G.F.G. Quarters, Drill Hall, asphalt paving Laurier Ave. W. (Dept's share), maintenance and preparation of Connaught Rifle Range for D.R.A., repairs and maintenance Rockcliffe Rifle Range.

Elora Armoury.—Repairs and improvements.

Guelph Armoury.—Grading and fencing grounds.

Fergus Armoury.—Repairs and improvements.

No new Armouries, Drill Halls or Rifle Ranges were constructed during the year but the Rifle Ranges at Cobourg, Port Hope, and Guelph were reconstructed.

Military Properties disposed of

Port Robinson, Ont.—Drill Hall Site—2 acres sold for \$150.00 under authority of Order in Council July 14, 1921.

Chester, N.S. Reserve.—3 acres, sold for \$550 under authority of Order in Council October 28, 1921.

Oxford, N.S.—Drill Hall Site—0.06 acres, sold for \$85, under authority of Order in Council, September 23, 1921.

Musquodoboit, N.S.—Drill Hall Site—0.17 acres, sold for \$150 under authority of Order in Council, October 29, 1921.

Victoria, B.C.—(Old) Drill Hall Site—transferred back to the Province of British Columbia, Order in Council dated April 25, 1921.

Military Properties acquired

Parry Sound, Ont.—Rifle Range Site—45 acres purchased to complete, for \$429.80, Order in Council dated October 10, 1921.

(2) Report of Staff Officer, Artillery

Armament

Three B.L. 9.2-inch coast defence guns developed defects in manufacture. The department was fortunate in procuring three new guns, to replace, from the British Admiralty, at only 10 per cent of cost price, these guns being from surplus war stocks.

Four Q.F. 12-pr., 12-cwt. guns of the coast defences have been condemned after continuous use and firing practice since 1905, when they were taken over from Imperial service. They have been replaced from the stock of the Department of the Naval Service, at a much reduced price.

A surplus stock of 3,600 shell and 5,700 cartridges for Q.F. 12-pr., 12-cwt. guns has also been received from the Department of Naval Service, free of charge, and will save a considerable expenditure for practice purposes, covering a period of years.

Patents and Inventions

A considerable number of patents and inventions have been submitted and dealt with by this branch; nothing has been brought to notice which would in any way materially improve the military equipment now in use.

Artillery Training, 1921-22

The limitation in the funds available for annual drill, 1921-22, caused certain restrictions in arrangements for the training of the artillery. Instead of the usual sixteen days in practice camps of pre-war years, it was necessary to limit the training to six days' training by units, at their local headquarters, followed by four days' gun practice by firing detachments only, at the artillery practice camp.

Considering the difficulties of reorganization and the generally unsettled industrial condition, the attendance at training and practice was most satisfactory, and the performance of the firing detachments in their gun practice showed that, in spite of these problems, the units were attaining in a large measure technical efficiency.

Practice camps for mobile artillery were held at Petawawa, Ont., Camp Hughes, Man., and Sarcee, Alta. Firing detachments representing forty-one field batteries and eight heavy and seige batteries of Non-permanent Artillery carried out gun practice at these camps.

Practice seawards was carried out at Halifax by the 1st Regiment, Canadian Garrison Artillery, and firing detachments from the 6th Quebec and Lévis Regiment, C.G.A., of the Non-Permanent Artillery. The 9th Siege Battery (8-inch How.) carried out practice with B.L. 5-inch Howitzers at the outforts of Halifax. The 5th B.C. Regiment, C.G.A., of Victoria, had not yet proceeded sufficiently far in its reorganization to properly carry out this training.

Royal Schools of Artillery

The reorganization of Royal Schools of Artillery foreshadowed in the Annual Report of last year was successfully carried through. Three courses were held during fall and winter at the Royal School of Artillery (Mobile), at Kingston, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man., and the R.S.A. (Coast Defence and Anti-aircraft) held two courses at Halifax and one at Quebec for the qualification of officers and n.c.o.'s of the Non-Permanent Artillery. At the R.S.A. (Mobile), officers and n.c.o.'s from every brigade and nearly every battery thereof attended the qualifying courses, the total reaching 22 officers and 203 n.c.o.'s. The attendance at Royal Schools of Artillery (C.D. and A.A.), Halifax and Quebec, totalled 5 officers and 32 n.c.o.'s. The general standard of candidates was high, and all showed a genuine desire to improve their military knowledge and obtain certificates of qualification.

A Provisional School of Artillery (Mobile) was held at Charlottetown, P.E.I. A school of this nature is, however, not satisfactory to the Artillery Branch of the Service, as it is impossible to carry out proper instruction or conduct examina-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

tions on such important subjects as battery tactics, equitation, harness, stable management, etc., items in the syllabus which can only be dealt with at a Royal School of Artillery where a permanent battery is available. In the case of the school above referred to, the issue of qualifying certificates to officers attending is withheld pending examination in the practical subjects during summer training.

The Artillery Staff course, discontinued since 1913, recommenced on March 1, 1922, and will continue for a period of eight months. Five artillery officers and eleven n.c.o.'s of the Permanent Force are attending. The course has for its objects the development of officers and n.c.o.'s for instructional work and eventual selection for duty as gunnery and assistant gunnery instructors.

Reorganization of Canadian Artillery

The reorganization of the artillery throughout the Dominion has proceeded with encouraging results. Practically all units showed marked improvement in their organization, and the changes in the officer personnel, so noticeable in the previous year due to the instability of the post-war conditions, are becoming normal.

(3) Survey Division

General

Survey work was carried out in Manitoba and Quebec. In Manitoba a survey was completed of Camp Hughes Reserve, both control and topography, work being confined to the Reserve, - about one hundred and sixty square miles. All other survey work was confined to Quebec; the unsurveyed portion from the international boundary to the St. Lawrence river. This area will require about three years to complete.

Thirteen other ranks from Permanent Force units—eight from Military District 10 and five from Military District 4—were employed during the summer as engineer helpers, both at Camp Hughes and Quebec, in place of civilian temporary employees. The officers in charge of survey parties reported most favourably on the work of these men, and the result was so satisfactory in every way that authority was obtained to hold a course of instruction in surveying at the survey offices, Ottawa, for their further instruction. The course was held from January 2 to April 15, 1922. The success of this course was so marked that it is hoped it may be continued yearly.

The change from the present method of map reproduction (photo-etched copper plates with flat-bed printing), to rotary offset printing from zinc is becoming more urgent.

Field Work

Control.—Horizontal and vertical control was carried out at Camp Hughes and in Quebec. At Camp Hughes horse transport, camp equipment and every possible assistance was furnished by the General Officer Commanding, Military District 10. Work was begun the first week of May and finished the last week of June, all traverses computed, plotted and plane table sheets prepared by July 1, when topography was commenced. The greater part of the traverses were across prairie, following no road, one hundred and thirty-seven miles of chain transit control.

Control work did not begin in Quebec until June 1, owing to delay in repairing the motor truck, obtained for this service. Work was chiefly confined to the Woburn, Megantic, Armstrong and St. Evariste sheets.

The great advantage of motor, as compared with horse, transport was again amply proven.

Chain Transit..	583 miles
Stadia Transit..	314 "
Levelling..	900 "

Topography.—At Camp Hughes work began about June 15, and was finished October 10. A senior topographer, with two men, sent from Quebec to take charge, with military personnel on the ground, completed the party of five. Field work was carried out at 4 inches to 1 mile, to enable all detail to be shewn to scale on the 1:200,000 map. Even at this large scale it was found to be impracticable to use a contour interval of ten feet, as had been intended, owing to the intricacies of the numerous small sand hills, and a twenty-foot interval was used—six metres approximately.

As there is little detail on the ground to serve as control points for possible air photos, a number of prominent trees were located on the map, some being trimmed; other points being fixed and marked by poles set about four feet in the ground.

Work began in Quebec May 2nd and was stopped November 15th. The Three Rivers, Bécancour, La Patrie and Malvina sheets—all partly surveyed previously—were completed and 90 square miles of the Woburn sheet. Full use is being made of the triangulation and topographic work of the International Boundary Commission in this region, complete information being kindly supplied by Mr. McArthur, Canadian Commissioner.

	Sq. miles
Total topography completed in Quebec	968
Total topography completed at Camp Hughes	170
	<hr/> 1,138

The present condition of the field and draughting work is as follows:—

Districts fully controlled, ready for topographers:—

Ontario, 6.—Grand Bend, St. Marys, Stratford, Alliston, Barrie, Beaverton.

Quebec, 4.—Lyster, Arthabaska, Thetford, St. Sylvestre.

Districts fully surveyed, ready for draughting:—

Quebec, 4.—Three Rivers, Bécancour, La Patrie, Malvina.

Cape Breton.—5 sheets in vicinity of Sydney.

In hands of draughtsmen and engraver, 6:—

Halifax, Uniacke and Musquodoboit.

Yamaska and Aston 1-inch and Brome $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.

The older sheets of the 1-inch map are much in need of revision on the ground to add new data and, in some cases, to correct known inaccuracies. There is sufficient work of this nature to keep a small section of surveyors permanently employed. Much of this work could be carried out, in certain districts, during the winter.

Printing.—The following new maps and diagrams were printed:—

Standard 1-inch sheets, Coaticook, Sambro, Chezzetcook	1,721
Maps for war game, 32 sheets 6-inch to 1 mile	6,747
Identification patches	1,725
Telephone "D", large scale	608
Topographic forms	1,225
9 confidential diagrams, etc.	815
Petawawa enlarged to 1:8000, 15 sheets	90
Reprints of 16 sheets 1-inch maps	<hr/> 9,650

Total maps and diagrams	22,581
Lantern slides	972
Blue prints	202

Maps and Diagrams Issued.—The demand for the one-inch and one-half-inch topographic maps continues to increase, 2,347 more having been sold than last year.

1-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sheets. Free to various Government Departments	5,561
1-inch and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sheets. Sold to the public	5,038
Special maps and diagrams for instructional use	7,983
Total	<hr/> 18,582

Changes in Staff

Three new men were enlisted in the R.C.E. for service in the Survey Division; and one quartermaster sergeant, engineer clerk, died during the year.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PAY SERVICES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING MARCH 31, 1922.

Notwithstanding that the demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was completed by the period ending March 31, 1920, excepting personnel employed in winding up outstanding questions in connection with the war, the Department is still called upon to deal with a very large number of claims raised by discharged soldiers, or their dependents, in connection with their pay and allowances while serving, war service gratuity, etc., entailing a large amount of correspondence.

This work may be considered as an unavoidable aftermath of the participation by Canada in the war, and it may be of interest to note that a very large increase in claims of this nature was experienced as a direct result of the campaign of the Great War Veterans' Association and other ex-soldiers' organizations.

Matters of this kind often entail a most exhaustive investigation, and are dealt with, under the Assistant Director Pay Services (Demobilization), by a special civilian staff, who are thoroughly familiar with the regulations which were in force during the war. The report of the Assistant Director Pay Services (Demobilization) is included herein.

(1) Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia

The Pay Services of the Active Militia, both Permanent and Non-Permanent, are now performed completely by the personnel of the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps, divided into small detachments, stationed at the several district headquarters.

As forecasted in the last annual report, it was possible during the fiscal year under review to reduce the strength of the corps to substantially a pre-war basis, taking into consideration the two military districts, No. 7 and No. 12, which did not exist in 1914, and certain changes in the system of paying troops and accounting in the district pay offices.

It is to be noted that in addition to paying the troops, the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps Staffs in the several districts make all disbursements and keep accounts in connection with supplies, transport, maintenance, repairs, construction, etc., in the district, both for the Permanent and the Non-Permanent Active Militia, necessitating careful and accurate records, and the submission of many returns to Militia Headquarters.

Owing to the discharges which have taken place, and for various other reasons, certain changes in the location of the present personnel would be advisable, but, owing to the scarcity of funds, only those transfers which are unavoidable have been recommended.

The personnel of the staff during the period under review have given entire satisfaction, performing the duties allotted to them in a conscientious and capable manner, and at no time have any complaints been received, either from the Permanent or the Non-Permanent Active Militia, regarding any members of the staff or the manner in which their duties have been performed.

The system of Clothing Allowance which was in force before the war, though not practicable under war conditions, works well in peace time, and should be re-introduced. It induces the men to take good care of their clothing and should result in a substantial saving in the cost of clothing.

The undern entioned financial statements, included in Appendix "B," cover the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, and show the expenditure in each district in connection with the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia:—

1. Allowances paid to the Active Militia in the various districts.
2. Statement of expenditure, by stations, on account of pay and allowances of the Permanent Force.
3. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of officers and warrant officers of the Permanent Force.
4. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of officers and warrant officers of the Permanent Force, with details of expenditure, by stations.
5. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of n.c.o.'s and men of the Permanent Force.
6. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of n.c.o.'s, and men of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure, by stations.

Under the jurisdiction of this directorate are the Stores Audit Division and the Paymaster, Militia Headquarters. Reports upon the work of these sections of the Directorate follow:—

Stores Audit Division

Audit of ledger and stock accounts of ordnance and other receiving and distributing depots, accounting for militia stores, clothing and accessories, for use of the Department of Militia and Defence, and ledger accounts of officers receiving stores to equip fortifications and militia buildings, and clothing and equipment for use of troops, has been carried out during the period under review. These accounts are a record of stock on hand, and of all transactions in connection with receipt and issue of stores, clothing and necessaries, distributed throughout the Dominion to different accounting officers.

Stock and ledger accounts audited are as follows (clothing accounts Permanent Force monthly, all other accounts annually):—

- Ordnance Depots.
- Engineer Stores.
- Armament Stores.
- Barrack Stores.
- Mechanical Transport Stores.
- Water Transport Stores.
- Medical Stores.
- Veterinary Stores.
- Artillery Equipment.
- Clothing and Equipment Accounts,
Permanent Units.
- Clothing and Equipment Accounts,
Non-Permanent Units.
- Clothing and Equipment Accounts,
Royal Military College.
- Ammunition and Small Arms Accounts,
Rifle Associations.
- Equipment and Ammunition Accounts,
Cadet Corps.

The stores audit system ensures that all articles of stores and clothing purchased for the Department are accounted for in the stock accounts of receiving and distributing depots, and, after distribution for use by the troops, that they are correctly accounted for by the officers responsible for their care and custody.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

Accounts audited during the period under review—3,227.

Value of stores and clothing recovered during the fiscal year, as result of stores audit observations on accounts—\$49,922.46.

Paymaster, Militia Headquarters.

The Paymaster, Militia Headquarters, for the year under review, has been responsible for disbursements on the following accounts:—

(a) Payment of all pay and allowances for military personnel employed at Militia Headquarters.

(b) Payments in liquidation of the estates of deceased officers, warrant officers and men.

(c) Disbursements in connection with the Petawawa Training Camp.

During the period April 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922, the Paymaster, Militia Headquarters, issued 13,881 cheques, amounting to \$1,203,200.85 on the above accounts.

(2) Canadian Expeditionary Force

This section is known as that of the Assistant Director of Pay Services (Demobilization). The work of this section for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, has not varied greatly from that of the previous year, except for the additional operations in connection with the redemption of sterling exchange taken over from the Chief Accountant in August, 1921, but there has been a certain decrease in volume.

The work of the section may be summarized as follows:—

1. War service gratuity.
2. Pay and allowances, including separation allowance and assigned pay adjustments.
3. Working pay.
4. War loan and refund of transportation.
5. Redemption of sterling exchange at par.
6. Accounting sub-section.
7. Overseas and Canadian voucher library.

War Service Gratuity

The work of this sub-section may be considered in three categories:—

(a) War service gratuity to ex-members of the C.E.F. and their dependents.

Cases of delayed applications and claims of additional awards on account of service not previously substantiated, also claims of dependents where the ex-soldiers on demobilization did not apply on their behalf, are still being received and require investigation and adjustment.

The cases for further awards are relatively few, as the majority of claims, after extensive research, prove to be cases where no adjustments are necessary, when the facts are carefully explained to the claimants.

(b) Gratuity to dependents of members of the C.E.F. who were killed or died on service, and to the dependents of Canadians who were killed or died during service with His Majesty's Forces.

Practically all claims in this category, which are still being received, are from dependents of Canadians who served in the Imperial Forces, as, with few exceptions, settlement was made with the dependents of deceased members of the C.E.F. at the time the dependents' gratuity was authorized, without waiting for applications.

(c) War service gratuity to ex-members of His Majesty's Forces (and their dependents) who were domiciled in Canada prior to the war and who, after discharge from such force, became resident and domiciled in Canada.

The usual special investigation for verification of service, amount of Imperial gratuity paid, etc., was carried out through the Imperial Army authorities in each case. In addition, dependent's eligibility was gone into where such cases arose.

Such claims were dealt with under the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 3145 of December, 1920, extending the provisions of Order in Council 2385 of December, 1919, to March 31, 1922.

During the fiscal year 1921-22, war service gratuity was paid in 1,737 cases, involving an expenditure of \$277,508.61 under the following headings:—

562 Ex-Imperials	\$132,541 80
142 Widows and dependents of those who died on service ..	12,927 46
1,033 Ex-members C.E.F.	132,039 35
	<hr/>
	\$277,508 61

The number of files handled during the fiscal year in connection with investigation of war service gratuity averaged 274 weekly and letters were written averaging 238 weekly.

At the end of the fiscal year new claims were being received at an average of 5 daily.

Adjustment of Pay and Allowances, including Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay

Claims and inquiries (in connection with the pay and allowances, separation allowance and assigned pay of "other ranks" ex-members of the C.E.F., during any period of their service, no matter when or where such service was performed) are dealt with, and adjustments authorized when due.

Considerable information regarding the pay and allowances drawn by officers of the C.E.F. in Canada during the years 1919 and 1920 was furnished to the Income Tax Department.

During the fiscal year under review, the sub-section handled an average of 233 files weekly, and the outgoing correspondence averaged 149 letters per week. Adjustments of pay and allowances, etc., amounting to \$107,813.79 were paid during the year.

Working Pay

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1921-22, 30 claims for working pay were under investigation and approximately 50 claims per month were received and dealt with from that date to the end of October, 1921.

Following the "Clean Sweep Campaign" of the Great War Veterans' Association, the number of claims greatly increased, and from the 1st November, 1921, to the end of the fiscal year, approximately 1,050 claims were received, on which some 1,300 files were handled, and approximately 1,500 letters written.

War Loan and Refund of Transportation

This sub-section collected and transmitted to the Finance Department all moneys subscribed for Victory Loan by soldiers and members of the Militia Department during the years 1917-18-19, and now deals with any inquiries regarding such subscriptions.

At the end of the fiscal year 1921-22 a balance was held in trust at the Bank of Montreal, Ottawa, amounting to \$1,090.65, and thirteen bonds were held by the Finance Department and four by the Bank of Montreal, London, England, for which no instructions for delivery have yet been received.

During the year 1921-22, 113 claims for refund of transportation of dependents of soldiers who returned from overseas were approved.

Sterling Exchange

In August, 1921, the administration of exchange adjustments were transferred from the Chief Accountant to the Assistant Director Pay Services (Demobilization).

This sub-section carried out the arrangements as outlined and more clearly defined in Order in Council P.C. 2287 of the 30th June, 1921.

This Order in Council renewed the authority of Order in Council P.C. 1761 of 1920, to charge the expenditure to the Demobilization Vote, amplified the regulations, and included the proviso that redemption at par would be continued "under conditions which will ensure that only those who are entitled to the privilege will secure the benefits of it", also that payment should be made only after claims had been submitted to the Department of Militia and Defence, and that department was satisfied that the soldier was entitled to the benefit of the privilege granted by the regulations, and that the soldier must supply the department with such evidence as was deemed necessary in support of his claim.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 2769, dated August 7, 1921, the Board of Pension Commissioners took over that portion of the work relating to the redemption at par of Imperial pension cheques, owing to the facility of verification in their office with Imperial pension records. A representative from this sub-section was attached to the office of the Board to assist in this work.

In the general procedure adopted, the banks were instructed to cash all British drafts, etc., at current rate of exchange and forward to Ottawa the documents required in the regulations.

When the original drafts, documents, etc., were received, reimbursing cheques at the current rate of exchange were then issued to the banks.

If, after the necessary investigation, the claim was finally approved, an additional cheque for the difference between the current rate and par was issued, either to the claimant or the bank, as instructed.

Claims arising out of past transactions were also dealt with on receipt of necessary documents substantiating claim.

After August, 1921, such cheques issued to an Imperial pensioner, whose claim of pre-war residence in Canada had been satisfactorily established, bore the following notice on the face of the cheque:—

"Payable at par of exchange in Canada only, on presentation through a bank to the Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa."

The banks were authorized to cash these cheques at the par rate of exchange, and were duly reimbursed by cheques issued from this sub-section.

The greatest care has been exercised in administering the regulations governing the redemption of sterling and in recording transactions effected.

Before any payments are effected every transaction is pre-audited and a careful audit of accounts has been maintained.

The following particulars showing the number of cheques issued and the expenditure for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, cover the two divisions of the work, i.e., Redemption of sterling exchange at par, and claim for difference of exchange on past transactions.

Redemption of sterling exchange:—

Number of cheques..	2,575
Expenditure	\$656,272.91

Claims for difference of exchange:—

Number of cheques	2,180
Expenditure..	\$41,666.11

Accounts Sub-section

The Accounts Sub-section effects payment of all adjustments on account of War-Service Gratuity, Pay and Allowances, including Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay, and Sterling Exchange, on the authority of the Sub-section which investigates the claim.

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

The cheques are written and mailed in this Sub-section, and the following is a summary of the work in this connection for the fiscal year 1921-22:—

Number of letters despatched as ordinary mail	28,647
Number of letters despatched as registered mail	2,014
Number of registered letters traced	152
Number of files passed through sub-section	5,500
Number of Canadian war service gratuity cheques mailed	1,155
Number of Imperial war service gratuity cheques mailed	2,395
Number of dependents war service gratuity cheques mailed	140
Number S.A. and A.P. cheques mailed	328
Number of pay and allowance cheques mailed	677
Number of sterling exchange cheques mailed	2,575
Number of difference in exchange cheques mailed	2,180
Total cheques issued	9,450

Voucher Library

The following classes of Overseas Pay documents have been lodged in the Voucher Library, and during the fiscal year 1921-22 the work of filing and arranging them was continued, so that they might be available for easy reference as required from time to time by the various Branches of the Department:—

Paylists (Officers' and Other Ranks).

Acquittance Rolls.

Active Service Pay Books.

Cheque Books.

Cheque Lists.

Bank Statements.

Pay 2 Summaries.

Cashiers' Documents (Remittances, Cash Payments, Refunds).

Officers' Documents (Pay and Allowances, Claims, Ordnance Issues, Refunds, &c.)

Cheques:

Assigned Pay, Separation Allowance, Leave, War Service Gratuity, Paymaster General, Paymaster General Non-Effective, Officers' Pay, Officers' Claims, Senior Paymaster, London, C.E.F. Details.

Assigned Pay Nominal Rolls.

Overseas Accounting Ledgers.

At the end of the fiscal year nearly 200 cases of documents still remained to be unpacked, sorted and filed.

Numerous queries from the various Branches of the Militia Department, are dealt with daily by this Sub-section, and in addition to completing the work of sorting and filing nearly 2,000 cases of documents shipped from Overseas after demobilization, the documents forwarded from the Militia Department necessitated the merging of various vouchers and records and the consequent continual revision of filing records, indices, etc.

The filing of paid cheques formed a considerable part of the work in the fiscal year 1921-22, and it is estimated that altogether over twenty million have been sorted, checked and tabulated.

At the end of the fiscal year, approximately 100,000 cheques still remained to be filed.

Officers' Pay Section

This Sub-section has been operated separately from the Section of the Assistant Director Pay Services (Demobilization).

The work performed is similar to that carried out by the "Pay and Allowances, S. A. and A. P., Sub-section" previously referred to, and the Sub-section deals with enquiries, complaints or questions regarding the pay accounts of Officers respecting their period of service with the Forces during the War.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

During the early part of the year the number of claims continued to decrease gradually, but, as in the case of "Other Ranks", the volume of claims and queries was greatly increased during the latter part of the year, due to the attitude of the various soldiers' organizations in inviting correspondence on all matters pertaining to the service, etc., of ex-members of the C.E.F.

The same difficulties are experienced as with the questions raised by ex-Other Ranks, and practically all cases are of a complicated nature and require considerable investigation.

In many instances a careful explanation of the circumstances fully satisfies the claimant or the enquirer.

Every case receives the most careful consideration, so much so indeed that in various instances, where the circumstances justified such action, special Orders in Council have been put forward to cover cases with which it was not possible to deal under the regulations in force during the War.

During the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1922, approximately 2,300 letters were despatched by this Sub-section, in connection with which it was necessary to examine over 9,000 files.

(3) Overseas Military Forces of Canada

Although a final settlement was reached covering transactions of a financial nature, between the War Office and the Overseas Ministry, up to May 31st, 1920, belated claims respecting O.M.F. of C. transactions, as distinct from C.E.F. transactions, continued to be received from other Departments of the Imperial Government, contractors, individuals, etc. These are dealt with by the special committee which is responsible for dealing with all questions arising in connection with the administration Overseas, in accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council P.C. 1705 of 1920 and P.C. 4544 of 1921. Any such claims or accounts are carefully checked and are authorized for payment if found from examination of the Overseas Records to be in order.

During the period under review, O.M.F. of C. claims and accounts were passed for payment as follows:—

For payment in England (through High Commissioner for Canada)	\$8,975 06
For payment in Canada	631 65
	<u>\$9,606 71</u>

Collections of outstanding accounts against Imperial Government Departments and individuals in England, amounting to \$145,209.98, were also effected. This sum mainly covers collections under the reciprocal arrangements between the Overseas Ministry and the Air Ministry.

Prior to October, 1919, practically all the Overseas equipment, stores, supplies, etc., had been disposed of by the Overseas Disposal Board. During the year under review, however, Sales Dockets Nos. 1 to 88, covering sales of furniture, equipment, etc., made by the Overseas Disposal Board No. 2, during period October, 1919, to February, 1922, amounting to \$21,806.01, were received and checked.

During the year, returned Sterling Drafts and cheques amounting to approximately £1,200 were received. These covered payments to soldiers or their dependents Overseas, which had not reached their destinations or were uncashed for various reasons, the amount in each case being re-credited to the account of the individual concerned.

Regimental and Canteen Funds

As explained in the report for the last fiscal year, the Regimental and Canteen Funds of Overseas Units having no territorial affiliation in Canada, such as Convalescent Hospitals, Reserve Units, Work Shops, etc., were transferred to the custody of the Finance Department, to be held with the Canadian share of the profits from the Expeditionary Force Canteens in France and the Army Canteens in Great Britain. These funds are still being held by the Finance Department pending the final decision as to disposal.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING MARCH 31, 1922

EXPENDITURE

The expenditure for the fiscal year 1921-22 due to War Services shows a decrease of about 50% over the previous year, being almost entirely for adjustment of claims for services rendered during previous years. The only considerable current expenditure is for hospitalization at Winnipeg, where the permanent Military Hospital is used for war cases which ordinarily would be in charge of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment but which, for convenience and economic reasons, are accommodated by the Department of Militia and Defence..

The Militia expenditure for 1921-22 was about the same as for the previous year. In the comparison of figures which is shown below, Civil Government is not included in either case; Civil Government expenditure is shown in the appendix.

While the Militia expenditure for this year is about the same as in 1913-14, these figures should not be compared without taking into account the value of the dollar which for the services covered by the expenditure for 1921-22 might be fairly estimated at about 60 cents. So that the programme for training, etc., carried out in 1913-14, for which there was an expenditure in that year of approximately \$11,000,000, would have required an expenditure of, approximately \$18,500,000 for the year 1921-22.

Following is a comparative table of total expenditure and revenue for the year 1920-21 and 1921-22:

Expenditure

	Militia Votes	Demobilization	Total
1920-21..	\$10,058,625	\$16,229,764	\$26,288,389
1921-22..	11,016,939	8,575,896	19,592,835

Credits—Refunds and Revenue

	Revenue	Militia Votes	Demobilization	Total
1920-21.	\$277,308 93	\$229,828 27	\$5,554,191 63	\$6,061,328 83
1921-22.	320,738 54	264,425 91	2,657,838 97	3,243,003 42
	† 43,429 61	† 24,597 64	• 2,896,352 66	• 2,818,325 41

† Increase.

• Decrease.

The following detailed statements of expenditure and revenue will be found in Appendix "A":

- (1) Appropriation Accounts Militia Votes, 1921-22.
- (2) Militia Revenue, 1921-22.
- (3) Comparative Statement of expenditure for ten years, 1912-13 to 1921-22.
- (4) Expenditure on account of Demobilization Appropriation, 1921-22.
- (5) Expenditure on account of War and Demobilization Appropriations, August, 1914, to March 31, 1922.

Volume of Work

Work in connection with expenditure during the war is still heavy and involves:—

- (a) Adjustment of accounts with the Imperial Government for expenditure made by the Department on their behalf, including the reckoning of interest charges throughout the whole period.
- (b) Collection of the value of sales of surplus stores.
- (c) Settlement of the charges of the British Ministry of Shipping for return transportation of troops.
- (d) Many other varied claims are still to be settled.

Transport and Freight Claims

Railway accounts received during the year have been numerous, though for smaller amounts than last year, due to demobilization being over. The outstanding accounts with all railway lines, March 31, 1922, aggregated \$176,880.38.

During the year an adjustment of the claim of the British Ministry of Shipping with this Department was effected in London, England, with the assistance of a representative of this Branch. These claims have been outstanding for some time and by personal negotiation a satisfactory basis of charges was arrived at, involving a substantial reduction in the total amount as originally claimed.

Order in Council P.C. 179 and amending orders covering refunding of passage money to soldiers' dependents returning from overseas were cancelled by P.C. 4385, dated November 15, 1921. Refunds have since been made, as authorized by Privy Council, in individual cases.

Claims for loss and damage to shipments are continually made, as also applications for refund of unused portions of tickets, for which settlement is effected in due course.

Recoverable Accounts

A review of the work of this Section during the period covered by this Memorandum indicates that the volume remains practically the same as previously recorded; the efforts of the staff being mainly confined to answering Audit observations on accounts previously rendered, and in course of adjustment.

As the work embraces three different classes of accounts, viz., British and Foreign Governments, Canadian Government Departments, and Miscellaneous, a large amount of correspondence is involved, particularly with the War Office, Air Ministry, Admiralty, and Command Paymasters of Military and Naval Stations throughout the British possessions.

The reciprocal account between the Imperial Treasury and the Canadian Department of Finance is still in operation, and the War Office call for detailed covering vouchers from this Department as each debit entry goes through. The Imperial Government is being debited by the Finance Department with interest at the rate of 5½% on all outstanding accounts from the date the service was rendered to the date of final settlement.

Many of the observations raised by the Imperial authorities refer to transactions which took place during the early part of the War, and as all C.E.F. Units and personnel have long since been demobilized, there is much enquiry and research involved in obtaining the required information.

An indication of the volume of work may be obtained from the following figures:

British and Foreign Governments	Other Government Departments
Recovered by cash or reciprocal account, year ending	Recovered by cash or transfer warrant through Finance Department
31/3/22... \$2,750,804 40	\$385,775 39

Surplus Stores

During the year 1921-22, collections were made on Surplus War Stores amounting to \$150,883.76 and this amount placed to the credit of the Receiver General. In addition, the sum of \$30,721.06 was collected representing the value of stores delivered and unpaid for in 1920-21.

Although this work has decreased considerably in volume, many adjustments and collections are now being dealt with.

Office Instructions

On the 1st of July, 1921, a system of formal written Office Instructions was installed. These instructions are issued from time to time to Heads of Sections and contain in a concise form, methods of procedure for the various routine operations.

In distinction from oral instructions, the benefits derived from such a system are obvious; a complete record is always at hand of the procedure to be adopted and also a sure method of fixing responsibility.

Monthly Reports

Monhtly written reports to the Deputy Minister were instituted on November 1, 1921.

Following is a table of information taken from these reports for the period November 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922:—

STATISTICS FROM MONTHLY REPORT

ROUTINE OPERATIONS

Staff	November	December	January	February	March
<i>Pre-Audit Section—</i>					
Expenditure audited.....	\$1,219,305	\$1,230,898	\$1,196,018	\$1,165,385	\$1,270,904
Percentage cost..... . . . .	.0045	.0042	.0043	.0047	.0041
<i>Transport Accounts—</i>					
Number of accounts received.....	117	134	128	154	331
Amount.....	30,704	37,341	25,332	69,163	151,715
Number accounts paid.....	262	294	276	213	192
Amount.....	65,457	116,065	79,564	99,852	143,278
<i>Disbursing Section—</i>					
Number of general claims paid.....	681	702	695	504	740
Amount paid.....	141,320	203,375	174,024	166,792	224,604
<i>Recoverable Accounts—</i>					
British and Foreign, amount recovered.....	\$42,339	315,037	88,842	520,071	33,109
Other Departments, " "	2,056	7,019	85,445	35,439	92,823
<i>Surplus Stores—</i>					
Amount collected.....	3,362	35,886	4,151	19,893	74,451
Other Department adjustments.....	10,738	8,024	12,687	7,963	7,813
<i>Office Services—</i>					
Telegrams and cables (Outward).....	48	33	42	44	89
Ordinary letters (Outward).....	1,131	1,215	1,244	1,318	1,072
" " (Inward).....	948	1,019	1,093	848	1,028
Registered letters (Outward).....	269	404	356	245	348
" " (Inward).....	295	400	316	301	391
H.Q. files (Inward).....	1,300	1,272	1,345	1,435	1,361
" " (Outward).....	1,380	1,402	1,237	1,403	1,322
Vouchers checked, filed and passed to Auditor General.....	10,248	15,065	14,357	11,903	13,688

Cost Accounting

Beginning with the month of January, a cost accounting system was instituted in this Branch. The various overhead charges, such as rent and upkeep of premises; office supplies and repairs; salaries, etc., are apportioned each month over a unit of expenditure and revenue.

By using the same unit each month, representing the main function of the Branch, a percentage cost of administration is arrived at, comparable from month to month and indicating whether such costs are rising or falling. The following are the comparative percentage costs, by months, per \$100.

January	30.908
February	0.946
March	0.909

In addition to purely administrative costs, as above outlined, various comparative cost statements of disbursing by civil and military personnel have been made, as well as computations of costs of different Units of Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia. Assistance has also been given to other Branches of this Department in the preparation of the Monthly Cost Statement.

It is proposed to enlarge this phase of the work and institute a more ready method of compiling statistics and cost figures generally.

Reorganization

During the year, a Committee was appointed to reorganize the various Branches of the Department, on a peace basis. This Committee was composed of:—

One representative of the Civil Service Commission, two representatives of the Department as a whole (the Assistant Deputy Minister and a Chief Clerk).

One representative of the Branch being reorganized (the head of the Branch ex-officio).

The principal recommendations in regard to the Chief Accountant's Branch approved and put into effect were:—

1. That the establishment of the Branch, as indicated in chart form by the Committee, be adopted. The main principles upon which the chart was drawn up are:
 - (a) The complete separation of the Accounting and Auditing Sections.
 - (b) The definite placing upon the Departmental Auditor of full responsibility for the audit of all payments made by the Department.
 - (c) The establishing of proper lines of responsibility.
 - (d) The relief of the Assistant Accountant from unnecessary detail, from which, so far, he had been unable to free himself.
2. That steps be taken to withdraw the handling of the Contingencies Vote from the Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Branch and to place it where it properly belongs, under the Chief Accountant.
3. That the Progress Report System already in operation, and the resultant monthly reports to the Deputy Minister, be maintained.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1922

Submitted herewith is a report of the work of the Registration Office and the Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division.

(1) Registration Office

	1920-21		1921-22		Central Registry Decrease	Overseas Section. Decrease or Increase
	Central Registry	Overseas Section	Central Registry	Overseas Section		
Files charged out.....	523,629	64,150	380,611	113,925	143,018	+49,775*
Incoming files recorded or passed.....	871,871	541,073	596,734	410,187	275,137	-130,889
Files transferred to Daly Bldg.....	.....	.....	450,461	420,530	.....	.....
Files handled but not sent out.....	.....	633,885	.....	375,405	.....	-258,480
Loose papers received.....	398,814	498	326,538	33,507	72,276	+33,009*
Files created.....	51,932	143,889	50,164	112,493	1,768	-31,396
Estates files combined.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total files handled.....	1,846,246	1,443,495	1,804,508	1,466,047		

*This increase is due to the transference from the Central Registry proper to the "Overseas Section" of files dealing with "Other Ranks" Canadian Expeditionary Force, formerly handled by the Central Registry. The Overseas Section has since been transferred to the control of the Directorate of Records.

(2) Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division

Statistical statement showing work and expenditure by the Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division:—

	1920-21	1921-22	Increase or Decrease
Printing requisitions issued.....	526	593	67*
Stationery requisitions issued.....	1,527	1,513	14†
Proceeds of sales of military books.....	\$38 68	\$775 53	\$736 85*
Expenditure for printing.....	69,665 41	92,613 15	22,947 74a
Expenditure for stationery.....	59,479 57	76,250 23	16,770 66b
Express and freight.....	7,571 70	10,743 47	3,171 77c

* Increase. † Decrease.

The increases in expenditure are due in part to (a) the post-war revision of Canadian Publications (b) the purchase of Imperial Publications revised since the war, and (c) the extra express and freight charges on these publications. There was also a substantial sum outstanding, which was not provided for in the appropriation for 1920-21, and which it was, therefore, necessary to pay out of the vote for 1921-22.

APPENDIX A

The following are statements for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, showing:

1. Appropriation accounts, 1921-22.
2. Militia and Defence revenue.
3. Comparative statement of expenditure for the ten years 1912-13 to 1921-22.
4. Demobilization appropriation expenditure 1921-22.
5. Expenditure on account of war and demobilization appropriations, August, 1914, to March 31, 1922.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Appropriation Accounts, 1921-22

Appropriation	Amount of grant	Expenditure	Grant unused	Grant exceeded
Allowances, Active Militia.....	120,000 00	119,362 51	637 49	
Annual Drill.....	1,500,000 00	1,159,712 44	340,287 56	
Cadet services.....	450,000 00	409,347 84	40,652 16	
Clothing and necessities.....	264,346 06	264,338 92	7 08	
Contingencies.....	40,000 00	38,790 80	1,209 20	
Customs dues.....	40,000 00	29,734 76	10,265 24	
Departmental library.....	2,000 00	1,390 17	609 83	
Dominion arsenal, Lindsay.....	243,300 00	204,315 89	38,984 11	
Dominion arsenal, Quebec.....	428,300 00	428,192 06	7 94	
Engineer services and works.....	629,350 00	628,784 97	565 03	
Grants to Associations and bands.....	130,000 00	85,018 28	44,981 72	
Headquarters and district staffs.....	265,000 00	254,404 60	10,595 40	
Maintenance of military property.....	200,000 00	199,990 57	9 63	
Ordnance arms, lands, etc.....	75,000 00	74,987 20	12 80	
Permanent force.....	6,255,000 00	5,882,937 67	372,062 33	
Printing and stationery.....	105,000 00	100,479 91	4,520 09	
Royal Military College.....	378,000 00	331,968 65	26,031 35	
Salaries and wages.....	225,000 00	225,677 40		677 40
Schools of instruction.....	150,000 00	112,869 29	37,130 71	
Topographic surveys.....	45,000 00	39,956 55	5,043 45	
Transport and freight.....	200,000 00	199,814 64	185 36	
Training areas.....	30,000 00	2,760 37	27,639 65	
Warlike stores.....	197,054 00	199,375 74		2,321 74
<i>Special Votes</i>				
Canadian Battlefields Memorials Vote No 331	500,000 00	137,420 53	362,579 47	
Imperial War Graves Commission	905,316 80	522,115 19	383,201 61	
Civil pensions Vote No. 468.....	1,115 42	1,115 42		
Compensation, Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, Vote No. 403	100 00	100 00		
Funeral late Lt.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B. Vote No. 405.....	2,100 00	1,813 08	286 92	
Total Militia Votes.....	13,381,082 27	11,676,475 23	1,707,606 13	2,999 14
Demobilization appropriation.....	6,977,380 00	7,916,359 67		938,979 67
Total.....	20,358,462 27	19,592,834 90	1,707,606 13	941,978 81
<i>Paid by Statute</i>				
Gratuities, Civil Service Act.....		161 65		
Casual Revenue.....		1,256 23		
Retirement Fund 1920.....		15,804 53		
Aid to Civil Power.....		794 11		
Pensions Revenue.....		588 11		
R. M. C. Revenue.....		1,843 66		
		20,115 81		

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

Properties sold	Balance of proceeds of sale brought forward from 1920-21	Expenditure 1921-22	Balance of proceeds of sale to be carried for- ward to 1922-23
Barracks Site, Toronto.....	1,999 99	Nil	1,999 99
St. Helen's Island, Montreal.....	19,783 10	Nil	19,783 10
Fort Osborne Barracks site, Winnipeg.....	62,947 27	Nil	62,947 27
	84,730 36	Nil	84,730 36

STATEMENT No. 2.—Revenue, 1921-22

Sales of ammunition	\$ 1,209 74
Sales of stores and clothing (not including surplus war stores)	22,065 64
Sales of books and maps, etc.	2,675 54
Sales of cast horses	2,271 00
Sales of military property, old buildings, scrap, etc.	8,570 65
Sale of silver to mint	590 66
Sales of medals and ribbons (lost and replaced) ..	10 56
Rents of military properties	22,618 23
Receipts for barrack damages	632 89
Purchases of discharge	5,862 00
Refunds in respect of previous year's expendi- ture	73,307 28
Miscellaneous revenue	11 60
	\$139,825 79
Pensions 1901 Act deduction	112,411 83
Royal Military College Cadet fees and supplies	67,315 13
	\$319,552 75
Premiums discount and exchange	806 94
Conscience money	20 86
Railway subsidies	357 99
Total	\$320,738 54

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

STATEMENT No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure and Revenue for the Ten Years, 1912-13 to 1921-22

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
Allowances, Active Militia										
Annual Drill.	85,474	101,904	66,513	68,643	45,573	70,794	51,283	91,214	75,418	119,362
Contingencies, including Guards of Honour, Escorts and Salutes	1,719,257	1,830,034	1,875,944	327,679	84,972	80,311	74,414	48,059	48,027	1,159,712
Customs Dues	93,723	392,207	510,810	39,191						409,348
Departmental Library	508,788	699,572								230,288
Dominion arsenals										264,339
Engineer Services										31,411
Grants towards construction of City Regimental Armories	47,674	49,957	36,557	31,670	23,214	16,344	5,338	8,762	38,461	38,791
Grants to Associations and Bands	38,424	47,630	115,791	26,004	68,780	2,212	615		19,788	29,725
Gratuities and Compensation Allowances	1,010	1,055	1,113	985	641		1,043	974	846	1,390
Maintenance of Military Properties	325,863	358,315	265,262	299,678	29,924				637,423	632,608
Pay of Inspector General and Military Members of Militia Council (Statutory)	791,895	1,452,729	1,111,196	690,755	395,895	364,529	304,144	319,486	575,518	628,785
Pay of Headquarters Staff	12,000	79,506	73,605	47,878	7,981	10,258				\$5,018
Pay of Divisional and District Staffs	64,315	4,300	15,190	500					64,336	
Pay of Permanent Force, Provisions and Supplies	2,170	107,214	209,231	175,053	164,166	173,344	101,352	120,962	221,047	199,990
Printers and Stationery	88,925									
Royal Military College	2,200,183	2,198,453	2,114,493	2,116,245	2,396,183	2,297,228	1,947,304	3,088,691	5,705,736	5,882,938
Salaries and Wages of Civil Employees	59,828	72,209	69,880	70,000	70,000	69,871	61,667	52,391	75,206	100,480
Schools of Instruction	77,765	97,847	164,669	178,898	81,384	7,899	205,801	232,913	219,160	351,960
Topographical Survey	35,055	39,059	35,038	25,410	21,274	31,406	31,082	40,522	45,125	39,953
Transport and Freight	175,034	199,247	208,774	60,567	43,923	41,306	16,698	21,854	315,443	199,815
Warlike Stores	683,080	703,375	496,867	15,753	234,592	233,085	224,623	68,838	5,041	361,303
Training Areas								22,670	190,371	172,001
Miscellaneous, Small Votes	17,202	6,508							10,612	2,360
Ordnance, Ammunition, Tents, Wagons, and Equipment, generally, excepting Clothing, Saddlery and Harness	572,486	967,804	593,167	4,084	57,504	6,058	6,054	69,597	1,278	1,411
Saddlery and Harness										
Clothing Reserve Stock and outfitting new suits	942	103,732	146,066							
Ross Rifles, spare parts, bayonets, scabbards, arm-chests and inspection	100,000	217,419	219,077							
Lands and construction of Rifle Ranges	552,073	640,613	478,543							
Total Ordnance, Equipment, Lands, etc., etc.	1,566,709	1,950,805	1,466,069	4,084	57,504	6,058	9,752	1,278	601,597	71,987
Consolidated Revenue, Workmen's Compensation Act.									1,148	
Total Militia Expenditure	9,112,376	10,998,162	9,991,817	4,681,502	4,301,785	3,887,835	3,444,954	4,634,516	10,058,625	11,016,939

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

STATEMENT No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure and Revenue for the Ten Years, 1912-13 to 1921-22.—(continued.)

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
War and Demobilization Expenditure Canadian Battlefields Memorials										
53,176,614	160,433,416	298,291,031	316,604,785	377,120,128	322,360,987	16,229,764	7,916,360			
137,421										
Imperial War Graves Commission Aid to Civil Power (Statutory and recoverable from Municipalities)										
78	187,857	68,800								
148,889	45	87,768								
137,053			25							
180,000				217						
940					19,722					
221,849										
Transferred from Public Works Department										
146,718	157,137	168,545	172,534	173,798						
22,029	27,997	20,216	28,351	19,488						
					189,578					
					18,256					
					18,194					
					3,194					
Civil Government Salaries Civil Government Contingencies										
168,717	185,134	188,761	200,885	193,286						
					186,647					
Total Civil Government										
Revenue Received										
Militia	36,641	64,831	192,300	90,164	18,228	35,955				
Casual	2,691	1,790	1,625	41,318	11,919	2,072	3,795			
Royal Military College	36,785	36,818	32,047	35,142	41,646	39,177	54,428			
Pension Act, 1901	25,493	30,714	27,282	23,518	25,495	26,577	23,541	47,979	120,387	
Fines and Forfeitures								5,375	5,375	
Total Revenues										
119,228	105,962	125,785	209,273	169,254	86,354	118,019	104,820	277,309	220,739	

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

67

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

STATEMENT No. 4.—Demobilization Appropriation.—Statement of Expenditure for the Year Ended March 31, 1922

Particulars	Debits	Credits
Clothing, except boots	\$ 11,037 80	
Ross Rifle Co.—Expropriation	9,721 01	
Stores (furniture, bedding, utensils, etc.)	201,308 90	
Compensation, Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co., Ltd	312,731 99	
Debits	312,731 99	222,067 71
Credits.....	222,067 71	
Total for Equipment.....	90,664 28	
Borden Camp and Long Branch—Land and Buildings		1,265 09
Total for Land and Buildings		1,265 09
Pay and allowances (includes subsistence, rations and assigned pay)....	326,587 70	
Separation allowances	82,874 77	
War service gratuities	294,815 91	
Engineer services and works.....		5,146 09
Drugs and surgical instruments.....		15,052 42
Medical and dental services....	7,586 78	
Travelling and transport (ocean)	1,220,585 60	
Travelling and transport (land)	559,199 22	
Forage and stable	16 17	
Pay of civil employees.....	771,644 78	
Rent, water, fuel and light.....	24,950 90	
Fuel allowance, Permanent Active Militia P.C. 171, dated January 31, 1921	179,807 34	
Funeral expenses	94 67	
Telegrams, telephones (including rental) cablegrams and postage.....	49,782 10	
Printing and stationery.....	24,473 40	
Legal expenses.....	25,135 39	
Recruiting expenses	745 50	
Remounts.....		1,328 46
Laundry, Manitoba Military Hospital.....	5,948 09	
Conservancy and contingencies.....	60,243 36	
Grants to N.P. active militia on re-organization..	23,700 00	
McGill Medical Museum.....	10,000 00	
War medals	419,133 66	
Advertisers	64 6	
Difference in exchange and redemption of British money	4,414 14	
Premiums on bonds.....	65 03	
Soldier's dependents—Transportation		8,321 11
British and foreign recoverable.....		1,011,954 60
Debits	4,093,181 71	1,041,802 68
Credits	1,041,802 68	
Total Miscellaneous Services	3,051,479 06	
Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation, Ltd.—Compensation—Marine and Fisheries Department.....		
Cost of transporting air craft from England—Air Board	3,000,000 00	
Hire of Steamships Empress of Asia and Empress of Russia—Marine and Fisheries Department.....	112,723 14	
Interment operations—Prisoners of war—Secretary of State.....	1,609,321 01	
	53,437 27	
	4,775,481 4	
Net debits	7,917,624 7	
Net credits...	1,265 09	
Total for year		
Expended prior to April 1, 1921....	7,916,359 67	
	1,545,281,734 93	
Total.....	1,553,198,094 60	

STATEMENT No. 5.—War and Demobilization Expenditure, August, 1914, to March 31, 1922

April,	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$	91,504	73
May,	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$	178,281	26
June,	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$	207,290	86
July,	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$	191,511	90
August,	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$	305,045	32
September,	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$	587,101	18
October,	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$	242,515	55
November,	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$	218,528	58
December,	1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$	1,255,488	75
January,	1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$	43,138	36
February,	1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$	3,301,990	56
March,	1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$	1,293,962	62
<hr/>																
Total April 1, 1921, to March 31, 1922														\$	7,916,359	67
Total August, 1914, to March, 1921														\$	1,545,281	734
<hr/>														\$	1,553,198,094	60

APPENDIX B

The following are statements for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1922, showing:—

1. Allowances paid to the Active Militia in the various districts.
2. Statement of expenditure by stations on account of pay and allowances of the Permanent Force.
3. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of officers and warrant officers of the Permanent Force.
4. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of officers and warrant officers of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by stations.
5. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of N.C.O.'s and men of the Permanent Force.
6. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of N.C.O.'s and men of the Permanent Force, with details of expenditure, by stations.

STATEMENT No. 1.—Allowances paid to Active Militia in the various Districts during the fiscal year 1921-22

Military Districts	Command Pay and Drill Instruction	Care of Arms	Postage and Stationery	Signallers' Gratuities, Bonuses, Musketry Prizes and Miscellaneous		Refund for Stores charged as Deficient or Returned	Efficiency Grants C.O.T.C.	Gross Amount	Less Deductions and Deficiencies	Net Expenditure	
				\$	cts.						
Military District No. 1				5,745	01	1,767	69	1,517	00	550	15
"	2			20,293	56	5,047	31	5,007	90	1,474	53
"	3			9,292	93	2,516	04	1,737	98	1,296	00
"	4			8,347	10	2,295	27	1,884	00	1,513	60
"	5			3,603	85	1,919	98	1,152	35	659	00
"	6			5,223	37	1,616	94	1,225	60	562	10
"	7			2,132	46	343	31	593	42	580	00
"	8			4,207	47	1,604	16	1,062	00	297	00
"	9			3,018	80	1,200	00	1,220	55	338	00
"	10			3,061	17	1,517	48	433	50	695	00
"	11			2,878	05	900	00	944	80	796	56
Total	..			67,803	77	20,728	18	16,779	10	8,761	94
										5,463	68
										119,536	67
										174	16
										119,362	51

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force for the year 1921-22

Station	Strength	Strength	Pay and	Pay and	Total
	all ranks	all ranks	Allowances	Allowances	Pay and
	March 31,	March 31,	Officers and	Non-	Allowances
	1921	1922	Warrant	Commissioned	
			Officers	Officers	
			\$ ets.	\$ ets.	\$ ets.
London, Ont.	264	251	106,562 87	202,921 93	309,484 80
Toronto, Ont.	579	514	226,691 57	396,496 48	623,188 05
Kingston, Ont.	453	412	183,687 02	279,524 89	463,211 91
Ottawa, Ont.	393	360	333,769 67	344,901 40	678,671 07
Montreal, Que.....	319	310	111,925 58	228,099 52	340,025 10
Quebec, Que.	466	408	160,411 86	321,684 92	482,096 78
Halifax, N.S.	659	590	269,438 04	422,806 74	692,244 78
St. John, N.B.....	83	65	45,181 22	60,690 64	105,871 86
Winnipeg, Man.	507	480	186,889 22	320,502 20	517,391 48
Victoria, B.C...	402	392	166,324 84	280,031 00	446,355 84
Regina, Sask.....	64	55	33,517 47	50,377 19	83,894 66
Calgary, Alta.....	200	194	83,787 85	150,414 01	234,201 86
Total.....	4,389	4,031	1,908,187 21	3,038,450 98	4,976,638 19

STATEMENT No. 3.—Statement of Expenditure on Account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force for the Year Ending March 31, 1922

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE BY CORPS

Corps	Pay			Allowances			Total Allowances	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Regimental	Abroad	Others	Rations	Other	Dependents								
Royal Canadian Dragoons	51,747 60			4,918 19			6,783 15	14,832 70	69,580 30	5 34	69,574 96			
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.H.)	49,350 35			3,866 46	4,451 80	0 20	5,933 20	14,251 66	63,602 01	29 45	63,572 58			
Royal Canadian Artillery	20,085 82			2,025 43	1,385 38	602 00	2,370 93	6,383 74	26,469 56		26,469 56			
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	82,441 26			6,049 61	8,140 76		11,163 72	25,354 00	107,795 35		152 36	107,642 99		
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	113,407 54			8,103 48	11,656 46		73 43	15,864 46	35,697 83	149,105 37		208 82	148,996 56	
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade	56,615 74			4,223 51	5,545 75		32 30	6,399 84	16,201 40	72,817 14		165 58	72,651 26	
Royal Canadian Engineers	157,547 71			11,242 10	13,992 67		378 96	21,382 41	46,996 17	201,543 88		169 53	201,374 35	
Royal Canadian Regiment	93,621 84			5,797 64	7,714 71		607 88	11,408 11	25,528 34	119,150 18		88 94	119,061 24	
Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry	67,664 11													
The Royal 22nd Regiment	32,285 89			1,889 79	5,209 66		35 86	7,595 71	14,731 02		37 07	82,358 06		
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	125,237 06			948 63	3,073 78		22 04	2,567 69	6,612 14		167 11	38,730 92		
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	95,361 13			10,079 70	10,896 41		27 77	18,454 18	39,458 06		174 62	164,520 50		
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	28,675 33			8,244 41	7,680 13		0 04	9,209 80	25,134 38		256 05	120,239 46		
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	180,460 48			3,321 54	2,313 46		0 02	3,999 94	9,634 96		38,310 29	38,310 29		
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps	99,101 47			16,451 49	18,652 44		3 67	30,027 63	6,5,135 23		245,596 71	512 95	245,082 76	
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	78,851 12			9,114 69	9,001 75		0 08	13,650 67	31,767 19		197 52	130,671 14		
Royal Canadian Corps of Signals	18,612 98			7,742 79	9,166 28		12,363 00	29,272 07	108,123 19		109 43	108,013 76		
Royal Canadian Welfare School	16,619 54			1,838 15	1,491 68		2,316 66	5,646 49	24,259 47		89 77	24,169 70		
Instructional Cadre...	80,669 21			1,957 73	1,355 69		2,322 77	5,636 19	22,255 73		21 19	22,234 54		
Miscellaneous	10,898 56			6,654 90	9,487 92		13,323 28	13,323 28	29,610 81		132 54	110,147 48		
Total	1,462,254 74			113,016 66	136,268 20		1,784 25	197,391 91	448,451 02	1,910,705 76		2,518 55	1,908,187 21	

Statement of Expenditure on Account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force for the Year Ending March 31, 1922

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AT EACH STATION

Allowances	Pay		Regi- men-tal		Abroad		Quarters		Rations		Other		Dependents		Total Pay and Allowances		Credits to Public and Allowances		Amount paid		Net Expendi- ture				
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.			
Ottawa, Ont., until Course of Instruction	249	957	70				23	641	41		1,400	00	32	380	71	83	915	12	333	872	82	333	769		
Montreal, Que.	58	316	50				7	861	82		9,434	57	23	628	85	111	945	25	111	925	55	111	925		
Quebec, Que.	126	510	70				12	474	23		16	531	41	34	372	57	160	583	27	160	411	56			
Halifax, N.S.	206	686	58				15	450	47		29	706	35	63	105	63	269	792	21	269	458	04			
St. John, N.B.	33	930	22				4	992	15		11	425	70	174	70	45	151	22	156	849	22	156	849		
Winnipeg, Man.	149	459	05				2	895	91		3	537	64	530	64	187	419	56	166	324	54	166	324		
Victoria, B.C.	128	417	65				6	575	55		12	267	91	265	65	166	589	92	166	517	47	166	517		
Regina, Sask.	24	794	10				2	573	42		2	383	63	33	551	01	33	572	72	33	757	55	33	757	
Calgary, Alta.	62	325	74				6	699	76		5	767	26	62	325	74	54	546	95	54	546	95	54	546	
Total	1,462	254	74				1,36	268	66		130	268	20	1,784	25	197	381	91	448	451	02	1,910	76	2,518	55

STATEMENT No. 5.—Statement of Expenditure on Account of Pay and Allowances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force for Year Ending March 31, 1922

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE BY CORPS

Corps	Pay				Allowances				Total pay and allowances		Credits to public and refunds		Net expenditure					
	Regimental	Abroad	Quarters	Rations	Other	Dependents			\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts	\$	cts		
Royal Canadian Dragoons	5,929	35	10,792	00	237	56		28,907	24		211,480	50	4,523	70	206,951	80		
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)	4,012	40	6,182	50	168	34		18,573	60	153,289	55	4,852	92	148,436	66			
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	7,267	05	11,611	00	212	96		12,379	90	31,470	91	6,786	09	205,800	01			
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	8,443	65	16,059	50	142	41		21,169	70	45,815	26	293,782	45	2,915	75	290,866	70	
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade	2,663	50	4,155	50	89	49		5,311	59	12,220	05	104,415	96	3,216	05	101,299	93	
Royal Canadian Engineers	8,780	10	12,025	50	62	95		15,552	23	36,420	68	190,216	71	1,490	40	188,726	31	
Royal Canadian Regiment	278,985	76	3,135	30	9,194	50		129,67	18	18,066	91	30,526	35	309,512	14	7,980	00	
Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry	180,094	80	3,368	05	5,611	00		182,12	12	12,111	19	21,272	36	201,367	16	4,531	05	
22nd Regiment, The Royal	126,587	25	4,941	10	7,833	50		100,93	57	5,042	93	19,921	46	146,508	71	4,389	36	
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	218,193	73	21,798	85	30,502	50		32,224	06	55,047	27	303,241	00	2,863	64	300,377	36	
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	53,730	79	6,359	50	8,533	00		8,408	62	23,301	12	77,031	91	123	02	76,908	89	
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps	5,505	06	5,974	45	849	00		601	35	2,047	80	7,552	86	136	03	7,416	83	
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	331,408	79	43,451	80	59,938	25		10,07	54,513	72	157,913	90	489,322	69	1,871	18	487,451	51
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps—Caretakers																		
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps	51,794	17	5,987	05	13,111	00		12,506	51	31,607	59	83,401	76	98	93	83,302	83	
C.M.S.C. "A" Section	48,014	20	5,753	30	8,085	00		8,398	78	22,237	08	70,281	25	220	75	70,060	53	
" " "B" " "	76,325	77	9,100	00	12,798	00		11,771	41	33,669	41	109,995	18	487	12	109,508	06	
" " "C" " "	34,871	81	5,527	20	7,613	00		8,057	21	21,227	41	56,099	22	45	54	56,053	68	
Instructional cadre	30,455	46	3,996	65	5,396	50		5,356	22	14,749	37	45,204	83	134	72	45,070	11	
Royal Canadian Warfare School	22,590	95	1,847	65	2,778	50		2,750	69	7,376	84	29,967	79	471	46	29,496	33	
Royal Canadian Corps of Signals	965	25	119	70	171	00		187	87	478	57	1,443	82	1,443	82	1,443	82	
	13,833	40	1,738	80	2,361	00		1,041	29	5,144	09	18,977	49	115	47	18,862	02	
Total	151,821	51	235,637	75	1,858	36		257,611	26	649,928	88	3,115,709	14	47,258	16	3,068,450	98	

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

75

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

STATEMENT No. 6.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force for the Year Ending March 31, 1922

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AT EACH STATION

Station	Allowances						Net expenditure on account of pay and allowances of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force for the Year Ending March 31, 1922	
	Pay		Allowances		Credits to public and refunds			
	Regimental	Abr. and Quarters	Rations	Other	Dependents	Total pay and allowances		
London, Ont.	\$ 62,537.80	\$ 6,660.50	\$ 15,830.50	\$ 20,088.60	\$ 42,585.60	\$ 205,123.40	\$ 201,47	
Toronto, Ont.	321,500.80	20,445.00	33,825.00	274.86	29,627.65	405,733.31	396,496.48	
Kings' t'n, Ont.	218,808.51	16,512.30	25,526.50	162.86	23,623.14	65,824.80	5,108.42	
Ottawa, Ont.	226,324.76	31,854.10	45,855.00	41,367.67	119,076.77	345,401.53	500.13	
Montreal, P.Q.	189,279.95	10,057.45	15,873.00	157.40	15,970.79	42,058.61	2,239.07	
Quebec, P.Q.	261,391.06	16,476.76	25,468.60	239.97	23,342.05	62,526.75	5,232.92	
Halifax, N.S.	362,772.49	12,841.65	14,955.00	581.57	37,550.29	65,928.51	5,994.26	
St. John, N.B.	40,534.80	5,861.10	8,858.75	5,667.63	20,387.45	60,922.28	231.64	
296,901.67	7,916.35	12,406.00	273.18	21,916.69	42,512.22	339,413.89	8,911.63	
Winnipeg, Man.	235,216.64	11,608.55	15,841.00	79.76	20,803.50	48,322.81	3,515.50	
Victoria, B.C.	34,144.16	4,942.35	6,981.50	4,764.93	10,688.75	50,832.94	455.75	
Regina, Sask.	110,310.57	9,645.40	14,211.50	88.76	12,888.32	36,833.98	153,144.55	
	2,465,780.26	154,821.51	235,637.75	1,858.36	257,611.26	649,925.88	47,258.11	
						1,115,709.14	3,08,450.98	

APPENDIX C

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDING MARCH 31, 1922

PERMANENT FORCE

The Permanent Force is in a satisfactory condition throughout.

Suitable Barracks are badly needed in the vicinity of Montreal, Toronto and Calgary for the troops at those stations.

ACTIVE (NON-PERMANENT) MILITIA

Units Trained as City Corps.—Reorganization has proceeded along good and sound lines and in view of the very limited period of training authorized for the fiscal year the results obtained might be considered generally as satisfactory.

A general improvement in efficiency was noted. Discipline and interior economy were satisfactory; during 1920-21, the period of training was too short to admit of anything beyond elementary work being carried out.

The following Units are considered worthy of special mention for the progress they made during the training period and the efficiency attained at its termination:—

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Hamilton, Ont.

The 48th Highlanders, Toronto, Ont.

The Ottawa Regiment, Ottawa, Ont.

Governor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, Ont.

The Royal Highlanders of Canada, 1st and 2nd Battalions, Montreal, P.Q.

The Royal Montreal Regiment, Montreal, P.Q.

The 8th Battery—12th Brigade, Moncton, N.B.

The 2nd Battery—1st Brigade, Ottawa, Ont.

The 9th Battery—3rd Brigade, Toronto, Ont.

Units Trained as Rural Corps.—Efficiency of Units varied from very good to poor. Niagara was the only camp held in 1921 at which any considerable number of troops were trained. The Units while generally under strength had reorganized along good and satisfactory lines; the following being particularly noticeable for strength and efficiency:—

The Simcoe Foresters.

The Grey Regiment.

The York Rangers.

I was much impressed with the efficiency of the small camp at Pointe aux Trembles, P.Q., under the Command of Colonel Dubuc, D.S.O. Le Regiment de Chateauguay, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Chabelle, M.C., was up to strength, complete in personnel. The majority of the Officers had overseas service and the battalion had attained an efficiency which, in view of the short training period, was surprising.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

Rural Battalions in M.D. No. 5 were not sufficiently reorganized to train as Units, and the Camp at Lévis, P.Q., consisted of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers only.

SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION

The attendance of Non-Permanent Active Militia at Royal Schools of Instruction at Permanent Force Depots was fair only, some two hundred Officers and three hundred other ranks having attended courses varying from two to six weeks' duration.

There was a marked improvement in the attendance at Provisional Schools, the total of some three hundred Officers and seven hundred other ranks having qualified at these Schools which were held at convenient local Headquarters of Units.

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

Officers Training Corps are progressing satisfactorily.

CADET CORPS

Cadet Corps continued to increase in the number and strength of Units. A short light rifle is badly needed, the service one being too long and heavy.

SUMMARY

Considerable progress has been made during the past year notwithstanding the shortness of the training period on account of which elementary work only could be carried out.

The efficiency of the Militia is still entirely dependent on Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers with overseas service who, while on account of the short training period are not now carrying out anything beyond elementary work, would be in a position to give advanced instruction to their Units should occasion arise.

APPENDIX D

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC,
FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1922

EMPLOYEES

The average number of employees throughout the year was 258.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Appropriation and Expenditure.
2. Statement of Moneys Received and Deposited to credit of Receiver General.
3. Distribution of Disbursements.
4. Statement of Assets and Liabilities.
5. Capital Account.
6. Statement of Production and Costs.
7. Reconciliation Statement.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE

Total letter of credit	\$464,000 00
Balance lapsed unexpended	6,696 74
 Gross expenditure at Quebec	\$457,303 26
Gross expenditure at Ottawa	53,699 96
 \$511,003 22	
Less refunds to current year's expenditure	726 74
Expenditure charged to Dominion Arsenal, Quebec vote	\$428,292 06
Expenditure charged to bonus vote No. 367 ..	81,520 01
Expenditure charged to customs dues vote	464 41
 \$510,276 48	\$510,276 48

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AND DEPOSITED TO CREDIT OF RECEIVER GENERAL.

Petty cash	\$ 50 00
Unused advance for travelling expenses	101 26
The Grasselli Chemical Company	203 60
R.C.G.A. for medals..	194 00
Refund for cartage	49 00
The Atlas Crucible Steel Company	5 56
Provincial treasurer	3 00
S.E.O., M.D. No. 5	120 32
 Receipts from sales of scrap	\$ 726 74
Receipts from sales of finished goods	2,184 56
Returned barrels and other refunds	231 00
Amount credited to current year's expenditure, (Dominion Arsenal vote)..	716 27
Amount credited to casual revenue	\$ 726 74
 \$3,858 57	\$3,858 57

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

79

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS, 1921-22

Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, vote—

Wages	\$232,130	45
Cordite	47,302	91
Salaries	32,634	99
Other materials, including oils, hardware, castings, acids, factory and chemical supplies	25,262	26
Power and light (including gas purchased)	15,763	25
Fuel	15,326	92
Senior engineer officer, M.D. No. 5, for wages and material (repairs re fire loss)	10,700	00
Lumber	7,692	19
Copper	7,250	36
Freight, transport (except cartage) and travelling expenses	7,192	72
Lead	5,917	24
Bandoliers	5,402	33
Cartage	3,595	85
Steel	3,136	54
Equipment	2,158	91
Aluminum	2,129	49
Water	1,800	00
Telegrams, telephones, postage, printing and stationery	1,758	65
Belting	510	07
Machinery	367	00
Miscellaneous	260	13
		\$428,292 06
Customs dues vote		464 41
Bonus vote No. 367—		
Bonus payments to employees 1920-21	31,536	44
1921-22	49,983	57
		81,520 01
		\$510,276 48

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, MARCH 31, 1922

	Assets	Liabilities
Accounts receivable	\$ 393	64
Material in stores	153,549	77
Inventory of work in process and finished goods	306,580	57
Buildings	243,010	24
Machinery	209,653	28
Equipment, general	16,800	20
Belting	1,304	35
Gauge	7,500	00
Tools, loose	33,327	77
Office furniture and fixtures	2,088	39
Accounts payable		\$ 16,204 06
Surplus, Dept. of Militia and Defence		958,004 15
	\$974,208 21	\$974,208 21

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1921-22

By	Balance for Net Capital, April 1, 1921—	
Buildings...	\$ 229,336 54	
Machinery...	222,275 61	
Belting...	1,538 66	
Equipment, general	18,643 72	
Office furniture and fixtures	2,053 49	
Tools, loose	8,751 34	
Carriage	7,500 00	
	\$ 490,099 36	
By	Depreciation in 1921-22—	
Buildings...	\$ 7,027 32	
Machinery...	21,536 17	
Belting...	751 67	
Equipment, general	5,234 23	
Office furniture and fixtures	106 10	
Tools, loose	1,616 71	
	\$ 36,272 25	
By	Balance Account for Net Capital, March 31,	
1922—		
Buildings...	\$ 243,010 24	
Machinery...	209,653 28	
Belting...	1,304 35	
Equipment, general	16,800 20	
Office furniture and fixtures	2,055 39	
Tools, loose	33,327 77	
Gauges...	7,500 00	
	\$ 513,684 23	
By	Balance Account for Net Capital, April 1, 1922—	
Buildings...	\$ 20,701 02	
Machinery...	8,913 84	
Belting...	517 36	
Equipment, general	3,390 76	
Office furniture and fixtures	141 00	
Tools, loose	26,193 14	
	\$ 59,857 12	
By	Depreciation in 1921-22—	
Buildings...	\$ 549,956 48	

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1921	\$ 373,611 37
Inventory of material in stores, March 31, 1921	218,000 03
Value of capital assets, March 31, 1921	490,609 33
Net expenditure, 1921-22	510,276 48
Additions and renewals by engineers, M.D. No. 5, not paid for by arsenal funds	10,116 45
Accounts receivable, March 31, 1921	1,732 09
Deferred charges, March 31, 1921	12,840 00
Accounts payable, March 31, 1922	16,204 06
Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1922	\$ 306,580 57
Inventory of material in stores, March 31, 1922	153,549 77
Value of capital assets, March 31, 1922	513,084 23
Finished goods delivered during year, as per production statement	587,477 28
Bandoliers supplied to chief inspector of ammunition	5,402 33
Cost of living bonus due employees in 1920-21 but paid in 1921-22	31,536 44
Repairs in connection with fire less—	
Wages	\$ 5,926 55
Material	10,252 36
Overhead	3,715 91
	19,894 82
Refunds credited to casual revenue	3,131 83
Accounts receivable, March 31, 1922	393 64
Accounts payable, March 31, 1921	1,228 93
	\$1,622,879 84
	\$1,622,879 84

APPENDIX E

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT DOMINION ARSENAL, LINDSAY,
FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1922

EMPLOYEES

The average number of employees throughout the year was 138.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Appropriation and Expenditure.
2. Statement of Moneys Received and Deposited to credit of Receiver General.
3. Distribution of Disbursements.
4. Statement of Assets and Liabilities.
5. Capital Account.
6. Statement of Production and Costs.
7. Reconciliation Statement.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE

Total letter of credit	\$225,000 00
Balance lapsed, unexpended	2,683 92
Gross expenditure at Lindsay ..	<u>222,316 08</u>
Gross expenditure at Ottawa and by High Commissioner	7,826 59
	<u>230,142 67</u>
Less refunds credited to current year's expendi- ture	810 45
Expenditure charged to Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, vote	\$204,315 89
" " Engineer Services vote	10,752 40
" " Ordnance, Arms, Lands, etc., vote	9,711 86
" " Cost of Living Bonus vote	3,476 95
" " Demobilization vote ..	1,990 80
" " Customs Dues vote ..	54 32
	<u>229,302 22</u>
	<u>229,302 22</u>

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AND DEPOSITED TO CREDIT OF RECEIVER GENERAL

Dominion Arsenal, Quebec	\$652 62
Petty cash account	150 00
Wages	21 70
Publishers Chemical and Metallurgical Engi- neering	3 75
Publishers Arms and The Man	2 48
" Machinery	2 15
" Brass World	1 13
Chief Inspector of Ammunition, Lindsay Branch	4 16
Canadian Westinghouse	2 46
Grasseill Chemical Company	\$840 45
Nichols Chemical Company	526 81
Unclaimed wages, credited to casual revenue	140 00
Deposits by contractors for material not de- livered at close of year:—	78 85
Frankel Bros.	\$127 72
L. Lovitz	51 58
D. R. Cuthbert & Company	41 00
Amount credited to current year's expenditure	220 30
Amount credited to casual revenue	\$ 840 45
	965 96
	<u>1,806 41</u>
	<u>1,806 41</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS, 1921-22

Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay vote.

Salaries and wages—

Salaries...	\$ 12,707 17	
Wages ...	112,661 95	\$125,369 12
Fuel ...		19,640 78
Cordite ...		19,185 80
Power and light ...		9,480 41
Aluminum, lead, copper and tin ingot ...		6,715 97
Bandoliers ...		5,220 50
Gratuities paid on discharge of employees...		3,614 16

Engineers' expenses on closing
of arsenal—

Wages ...	1,563 72	
Supplies ...	1,407 27	
Telegrams and telephones	15 09	2,986 08
Water ...		2,344 73
Lumber, etc. ...		1,859 83
Freight, transport and travel- ling expenses...		1,575 33
Factory supplies, etc. ...		1,181 00
Hardware, etc. ...		1,049 31
Oils, paints, varnish ...		904 14
Printing, stationery, advtg. etc. ...		826 86
Oxygen, gas, chemicals and alcohol ...		786 66
Steel, iron and castings ...		425 29
Containers ...		392 00
Belting, belt hooks and lacing		310 09
Pyrosopes, schroscopes and macrometers ...		258 99
Railway siding rental ...		188 84 \$204,315 89

Engineer Services and Works vote.

Salaries and wages ...	3,441 79	
Addition, repairs, etc. ...	7,310 61	10,752 40

Ordnance, Arms, Lands, etc., vote.

Salaries ...	4,152 00	
Wages ...	5,135 05	9,287 05
Gratuities paid on discharge of employees ...		342 88
Telephones, telegrams and postage ...		51 34
Travelling expenses ...		23 85
Supplies ...		6 74 9,711 86
Cost of Living Bonus vote ...		3,476 95 3,476 95

Demobilization vote.—Wages, un-
loading and storage of Ross
rifles...

990 80 990 80

Customs Dues vote...

54 32 54 32

Total ... \$229 302 22

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, MARCH 31, 1922

	Assets	Liabilities
Accounts receivable	\$ 53 55	
Material in stores	38,293 09	
Tools and scrap on hand	43,755 85	
Lands	39,943 97	
Buildings	731,892 07	
Machinery	313,965 81	
Equipment	31,951 57	
Belting	6 72	
Shafting and pulleys	25,674 61	
Chemical apparatus	244 60	
Gas apparatus	33,945 99	
Heating apparatus	14,231 17	
Track scales	3,825 11	
Railway siding	4,725 51	
Roads	3,637 96	
Sewers	28,018 23	
Fences and sidewalks	3,193 74	
Traverses and drainage at magazines	5,162 37	
Traverses and drainage at filling plant	1,851 05	
Pipe trenches	7,713 06	
Accounts payable	\$ 29,651 46	
Deferred assets, deposit for scrap to be sold	220 30	
Surplus, Department of Militia and Defence	1,302,214 27	
	<hr/> \$1,332,086 03	<hr/> \$1,332,086 03

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1921-22

By Depreciation Vermont Transfers, etc., 1921-22

Net Capital March 31, 1921

	Account charged Production	Transfer Quebec Arsenal	Transfer Signal Dep. Conn. R. R.	Total Depreciation
Land	\$18 90	587 51	17,029 14	17,848 04
Buildings	1,490 74	4,842 87	57,149 91	64,071 02
Machinery	190 26	1,388 39	14,376 86	15,986 69
Equipment	14 41		1,711 61	1,725 05
Shafting and Pulley	218 54		218 54	
Belting				
Railway Siding			153 00	153 00
Track Scales	227 67	228 22		
Chemical Apparatus			2,177 26	2,177 26
Gas Apparatus			526 05	526 05
Heating Apparatus			510 47	510 47
Roads				
Fences and Sidewalks			603 81	603 81
Sewers			729 62	729 62
Traverses and Drainage Magazines			636 05	636 05
Traverses and Drainage Filling Plant			216 80	216 80
Pipe Trench Roll, Mill to Office	1,887 00	\$1,347,096 25	102 00	102 00
Pipe Trench Boiler House to Inspection Filling Branch			1152 00	1152 00
	2,960 52	6,469 47	618 69	96,101 61
				106,153 29

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE

87

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

To Accruements, 1921-22

Net Capital March 31, 1922

	\$ cts.
Land	39,943 07
Building	818 90
Machinery	1,490 74
Equipment	190 26
Shafting and Pulleys	14 41
Belting	218 54
Railway Siding	227 67
Track Scales	227 67
Chemical Apparatus	244 60
Gas Apparatus	23,943 99
Heating Apparatus	14,231 17
Road	3,637 96
Fences and Sidewalks	3,193 74
Sewers	28,018 23
Traverses and Drainage Magazines	5,162 37
Traverses and Drainage Filling Plant	1,851 05
Pipe French Roll Mill to Office	1,785 00
Pipe French Boiler House to Inspection and Filling Plant	5,928 06
	9,040 58
	1,249,983 51
	\$1,376,136 83

*Balance shown as \$15,757 22 intended of \$14,757 22 in Annual Report for 1920-21.

1/6 months' Depreciation on half charge 1 to Arsenal, one-half to Inspection Dept.

Note. Additions to Belting amounting to \$743 36 shown under additions to Shafting and Pulleys in Annual Report for 1918-19.

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION AND COSTS

	Quantity	Rate Per	Amount
Boxes ammunition S.A. 1,000 rds. .303-in. on chargers.	4,517	\$ 3.0325 each	\$ 13,697 84
Cartridges S.A. ball .303-in. Cordite MK. VII	4,795,578	55.0315 1000	263,907 92
			\$277,605 76
Less value of 53 boxes ammunition shipped with semi-manufactured ammunition to Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, and included in charges against that Arsenal..			160 76
			\$277,445 00

RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Inventory of work in progress and finished goods, etc., March 31, 1921	136,042 73		
Inventory of material in stores March 31, 1921	227,363 10		
Net expenditure, 1921-22.....	229,302 22		
Accounts payable March 31, 1922.	29,651 46		
Deposit for scrap to be sold	220 30		
Deferred charges March 31, 1921, absorbed in costs 1921-22.....	74 73		
Unclaimed wages credited to revenue	78 85		
Capital account, March 31, 1921	1,347,096 25		
Inventory of work and scrap on hand March 31, 1922.....			43,755 85
Inventory of material in stores March 31, 1922			33,293 09
Finished goods delivered as per Production Statement.			277,445 00
Material, machinery, components, etc., shipped to Dominion arsenal, Quebec.....		Machinery, equipment and material.....	145,799 70
		Manufactured or semi-manufactured material..	49,089 66
			194,889 36
Expenses re shipments to Dominion arsenal, Quebec.....		Freight charges.....	5,212 74
		Wages.....	2,334 00
		Supplies.....	123 48
			7,670 22
Expenses—Shipments of ammunition to C.I.A., Quebec.....		Salaries and wages.....	6,848 67
Expenses closing of arsenal.....		Heating and electricity and water.....	4,546 70
		Supplies.....	2,220 56
		Telephones, telegraphs and postage.....	124 52
		Transport.....	12 48
			13,752 93
Gratuities paid employees on discharge.....		Salaries, wages, etc., as per Ordnance, Arms, Lands Vote.....	3,614 16
Expenses returning employees to Quebec.....			345 48
Expenses—Chief Inspector of Ammunition, Lindsay Branch.....			
Supplied by Dominion arsenal, Lindsay, or other sources.....		Transportation supplies, etc.	113 42
		Heating.....	1,703 08
		Electricity.....	300 00
		Bandoliers.....	5,220 50
		Repairs, buildings, depreciation, etc.....	95 20
			17,144 00
Expenses storing rifles.....			990 80
Casual revenue.....			965 96
Machinery and equipment shipped to Signal Depot, Ottawa.....		Value of machinery and equipment.....	390 42
		Shipping charges.....	5 13
			395 55
Electric motor shipped to Connaught rifle range.....		Motor.....	228 27
		Shipping charges.....	12 02
			240 29
Accounts payable March 31, 1921.....			23,990 69
Accounts receivable March 31, 1922.....			53 55
Depreciation account, 1921-22.....			95,952 61
Capital account March 31, 1922.....			1,249,983 54
	1,969,829 64		1,969,829 64

APPENDIX F

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT, ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA, FOR THE YEAR 1922

FOREWORD

May I repeat the foreword of my report of last year, namely, that every possible assistance has been received from the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence and the Militia Council during the period under review, and I again wish to express the grateful thanks of all connected with the Royal Military College of Canada for the consideration which has been given to all matters wherein the welfare of the institution has been affected.

DISCIPLINE

The Infantry Battalion system, introduced last year and mentioned in my 1921 report (with officers of the superior staff placed over the cadet officers to supervise and act as guides, philosophers and friends) has proved an unqualified success.

A large mead of praise for this is due to Lt.-Colonel K. M. Perry, D.S.O. The R.C.R. in command of the Battalion, and he has been well supported by Lt.-Colonel J. A. Scroggie, D.S.O., M.C., P.P.C.L.I., and Major J. Jeffery, O.B.E., M.C., the R.C.R., "A" Company and "B" Company commanders respectively.

The First Class had the benefit of working under this system for six months and consequently on their appointment to N.C.O. rank last August they were thoroughly conversant with it. The manner in which they have enforced discipline and carried out the administration of their units is praiseworthy indeed. With very few exceptions, the discipline has been excellent.

The Cadet Battalion commander, Battalion Sergt.-Major C. D. T. Mundell, is a strong character, knows what he wants and enforces it. He has the tact and firmness to obtain ready obedience from his juniors and is quite outstanding as a battalion sergt.-major; in fact, the manner in which he has discharged the somewhat onerous duties of his office is praiseworthy in the extreme. He has been well supported by his class, Company Sergt.-Major R. B. MacPherson, Cadet Commander "A" Company, and Company Sergt.-Major W. W. Southam, Cadet Commander "B" Company, being especially worthy of mention, whilst the four platoon commanders, two quartermaster sergeants and the section commanders have been well above the average.

SPORTS

The principles outlined in my report of last year have been enlarged upon and have proved most successful. During the earlier part of the autumn as many as seventy cadets a day played rugby and association football, and during the latter part, inter-platoon and company games were arranged.

The first football team in the inter-collegiate intermediate series won five games out of six, and only lost the championship by a close margin in the last game. The second football team were defeated in the first round by Queen's Juniors, who finally won the Junior Inter-Collegiate Championship.

The hockey season 1921-22 was a very successful one. Though the cadets teams did not win a trophy, yet they more than sustained the good name of the College

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

in sports by the cleanness of their play and by the keenness and good sportsmanship with which they entered into every contest. A splendid sheet of ice was provided all winter in the Holt rink, the best sheet of ice in Kingston.

During the hockey season, each platoon was given the opportunity for practising amongst themselves and later inter-platoon games were played. Our hockey teams were not able to get beyond the first round in the inter-collegiate hockey series.

Our harrier team competed in the inter-collegiate harrier meet and won second place and our track team was represented at the inter-collegiate track meet.

As usual, the annual boxing tournament, which was held in April, produced some good bouts.

The activities of the R.M.C. Rifle Club, showing a decided improvement over recent years, are referred to elsewhere.

The mounted sports were held during the visit of the board of visitors and proved very successful, and will be held again this year during the visit of the advisory board.

ATTENDANCE

At the entrance examinations last year 81 candidates presented themselves for admission. Of these 59 were accepted and 6 matriculants were allowed to enter the college. One of the successful candidates did not join owing to medical unfitness and therefore 64 recruits reported in August last and were taken on the strength.

During the year, ten cadets of the third class and of the recruit class were discharged at their parents' request.

It is impossible at the moment to state what has been the effect of the policy which governs the admission of candidates to the college, and which automatically cancels the holding of special R.M.C. entrance examinations. It will be noted that last year's board of visitors emphasized the prerogative of the college to set the standard of its own examination, to correspond as nearly as possible with the matriculation of the universities, but did not feel that the time had arrived when attendance at the college should be by proportional representation by provinces of Canada, as recommended by the board of visitors for 1920.

The board of visitors, 1921, approved of the suggestion of the Commandant that the universities of Canada should be approached with a view to ascertaining whether the graduates of the Royal Military College, who have obtained 75 per cent or over could not be admitted into the fourth year of the Canadian universities instead of the third. It is hoped that the matter may be taken up with the various universities concerned as soon as our syllabus is prepared, so that the university authorities will have a definite syllabus laid down on which to base their decision.

SELECTION BOARD FOR ENTRANCE

In connection with the selection of candidates for entrance to the college, a certain amount of correspondence has been carried on with Militia Headquarters as to the standing which should be given a candidate who has passed his honour matriculation, Militia Headquarters recommending that a candidate be judged only on his junior matriculation marks and that only in case of a tie should a candidate who has passed his Honour Matriculation receive precedence over the Junior Matriculant.

I think, however, that a candidate who has passed Honour Matriculation before entry to the College is certainly in a better position than a candidate who has only passed his Junior Matriculation.

I therefore bring the matter before the Advisory Board, as suggested by Militia Headquarters, and request that if they concur, they will recommend an amendment on the following lines:—

“If a Candidate has passed complete Pass Junior Matriculation whilst still too young to enter the R.M.C., and has subsequently attained a Pass

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

standing in Matriculation with Honours in at least three subjects, one of which is Mathematics, he shall, on attaining the proper age, be qualified to compete for entrance to the R.M.C. and the Board of Selection may give him such precedence for admission as they deem due to his standing in his Pass and Honour Matriculation."

COLLEGE CURRICULUM

It has been suggested that it would be wise to introduce into the Course for the Recruits the subjects of shorthand and typewriting, and it is felt that if we can in their first year at the College give them a knowledge of these subjects, it would aid them in taking notes during the subsequent years of their work here and make them more proficient in the subjects of the Course, and at the same time provide them with a permanent knowledge of shorthand and typewriting which will always be useful to them.

To this end, 25 typewriting machines have been applied for and if recommended by the Advisory Board an effort will be made to commence this Course next August.

SUPERIOR STAFF

I was sorry to lose the energetic services of Lt.-Colonel W. G. Beeman, D.S.C., R.C.A., who was Professor of Artillery and who left us to attend the Staff College. During his short time at the College he maintained a high standard of efficiency in Artillery.

Major R. W. Brigstocke, who acted as Instructor in Chemistry has also left and I wish to place on record his good work while at the College.

Mr. A. T. Clarry, Instructor in Chemistry left us last June, and Professor D. W. Munn, Professor of Civil Engineering who had held that position for two years resigned to accept an appointment at the Nova Scotia Technical College.

We were all glad to welcome Lt.-Colonel C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., R.C.H.A., who, having completed his year at the Staff College with great credit, is again Professor of Artillery (temporary).

I would like to place on record the good and efficient work of Captain W. J. Finney, C.B.E., R.C.A., who, as reported last year was taken on the strength as Instructor in Artillery. The hard and efficient work of Captain E. J. Harvey, C.M. S.C., should also be brought to notice. This Officer is doing the work of Superintendent of Gymnasia and Paymaster, R.M.C. As before, he has carried out the duties of the latter appointment in an able manner and has also proved most successful in the instructional capacity of Superintendent of Gymnasia.

We welcome the following gentlemen as members of the Staff:—

Major L. F. Grant, Instructor in Civil Engineering.

Captain A. W. Kelly, C.M.S.C., Quartermaster.

Lieutenant and Bt. Capt. G. N. Dickenson, R.C.E., Instructor in Mil. Engineering.

Professor L. A. Browne, Associate Professor of Mathematics.

Dr. J. L. McKee, Instructor in Chemistry.

Mr. P. Lowe, Instructor in Mathematics.

Mr. A. C. Lewis, Instructor in Physics.

The Staff Adjutant's Branch, under the able and efficient administration of Major E. de L. Greenwood, R.E., a zealous tactful officer of marked administrative ability, is in a splendid condition and records are up-to-date.

On May 31, Professor I. E. Martin, B.A., retires to pension at his own request under the provisions of the Calder Act. For over thirty years he has been a Professor at the Royal Military College, first in the Department of Mathematics and for the last three years as Director of Studies. He has worked hard and efficiently during the whole

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

period of his service and earned his pension well. He carries with him in his retirement the hearty good wishes of all ranks, R.M.C., to himself and Mrs. Martin.

On May 10, Queen's University conferred on me the Degree of LL.D., for services in command of the 1st Canadian Division and as Commandant, R.M.C. of Canada. This signal honour to the Commandant strengthens the existing cordial relations between the University and the College and is much appreciated by all ranks of the Royal Military College.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS

During the year the health of the Cadets has been good. No deaths have occurred.

One hundred and sixty-eight Gentlemen Cadets were admitted to hospital during the year. Four hundred and twenty attended hospital for treatment. There was one case of appendicitis requiring operation. Full recovery has been made.

There were five cases of fracture during the year, all of whom have fully recovered. There were three cases of mumps, all having fully recovered.

The drinking water is still properly treated and remains in excellent condition. No cases of disease are attributable thereto this year.

Full advantage of the X-Ray equipment of Sydenham Hospital has been taken and all Gentlemen Cadets severely injured have been examined there to confirm the diagnosis.

The buildings are in a sanitary condition and in good state of repair and are excellently kept. The kitchen utensils are clean and well polished.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CADETS

1ST CLASS

Date of Inspection	No. in class	Average age	Average individual increases since last measurement				
			Height	Weight	Chest	Forearm	Upper arm
April, 1921.....	39	17.10	5'8 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 37 33 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	13
April, 1922.....	37	18.6	5'9	145	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gained.....			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

2ND CLASS

Date of Inspection	No. in class	Average age	Average individual increases since last measurement				
			Height	Weight	Chest	Forearm	Upper arm
April, 1921.....	15	20	5'11 $\frac{1}{2}$	140	36 39 37	11	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
April, 1922.....	15	21	5'11 $\frac{1}{2}$	143	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gained.....				3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

3RD CLASS

Date of Inspection	No. in class	Average age	Average individual increases since last measurement				
			Height	Weight	Chest	Forearm	Upper arm
April, 1921.....	53	18.6	5'11 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 36 33	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
April, 1922.....	37	18.10	5'11 $\frac{1}{2}$	136	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gained.....			1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

4TH CLASS

Date of Inspection	No. in class	Average age	Average individual increases since last measurement				
			Height	Weight	Chest	Forearm	Upper arm
August, 1921.....	71	17	5.10	129	32 35 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	10
April, 1922.....	64	17.6	5.10	132	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gained.....				3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

SUBORDINATE STAFF

Military

As reported in my last year's Report, the work of the Subordinate Military Staff has been in every way satisfactory. They have given their best efforts towards improving the efficiency of Cadets and the College in every way.

I regret to report that Company Sergt.-Major S. J. Batt, P.T.S., who was N.C.O. Instructor in Physical Training, has left us.

Quartermaster-Sergeant (W.O.) L. W. Gask, C.M.S.C., has also left us after seven years of faithful and efficient service.

I would like to bring to your notice the faithful work of Staff Sergeant-Major (W.O.) W. Boss, C.M.S.C., in the Central Registry. In addition to his duties there, he is also in charge of the Records of the Ex-Cadets and shows an intense keenness in his work in this Department as well as his other duties.

I would also like to commend the good work of Quartermaster Sergeant (W.O.) C. W. Taylor, R.C.E., N.C.O., Instructor of Survey, and in charge of the Draughting Department.

During the year, the following W.O.'s and N.C.O.'s were taken on the strength of the Military Subordinate Staff;—

C.S.M. (W.O.) J. Crawford, M.M., P.P.C.L.I., N.C.O., Instructor in Inf. Drill.

C.S.M. (W.O.) G. Preston, P.T.S., N.C.O. Instructor in P.T.

C.S.M. (W.O.) J. E. Huggett, P.T.S., N.C.O., Instructor in P.T.

C.Q.M.S. G. Logan, R.C.A.S.C., Quartermaster Department.

Sergeant W. E. Bolton, C.M.S.C., General Staff Branch.

Sergeant W. Chick, R.E., N.C.O. Instructor in M.E.

Civil

I am well satisfied with the work of the Civil Subordinate Staff and appreciate that all their efforts have been directed towards the discharge of their respective duties in a meritorious manner.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Board once again the fact that it is desirable that the Servant Staff should be dressed in a distinctive College uniform.

The services performed by Mrs. Miller, the hard-working house-keeper, must not be overlooked.

R.M.C. CALENDAR

The complete manuscript for the College Calendar has been forwarded to Ottawa and the decision of the Honourable the Minister of Militia Council is awaited regarding the printing of this publication. I consider it most important that a Calendar should be provided as soon as possible, not only for the purpose of providing the parents of intending Candidates with all necessary information regarding the College, but also in order that the Syllabus may be clearly laid down and the attention of the various Universities invited to the attainments of our graduates.

I beg to request that this matter may receive the consideration of the Board.

"The Royal Military College Review—Log of the Old Stone Frigate," is still being published and becomes more interesting and attractive with every issue.

UNIFORMS

The College Master Tailor's Shop has been increased by the addition of three seamstresses.

The institution of this shop has proved a great boon. Cadets are now able to have their clothing inspected and passed regularly and it is felt that even better results will be attained in the future.

The Tailor Shop having but recently been inaugurated, and the scarlet tunics only reintroduced last year, the work of the shop has been handicapped by the necessity of making extra tunics this year for the 2nd and 3rd classes, whereas, in the future, this attention will be required by the Recruit Class only. It is certain that next year, when the normal output of garments only will be required, the benefit of the Master Tailor and his staff on the premises will be even more apparent, quite apart from the considerable saving which has been effected.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

I wish to bring to the attention of the Board the work of Professor F. H. Day, B.A., M.Sc., Professor of Physics and Chemistry at the College for the last eight years. A report on the work of his department is quoted below. Under his enthusiastic guidance and energy a high state of efficiency has been reached.

Several important and satisfactory improvements have been witnessed during the past year. The new Chemistry Laboratory, which was occupied last fall has more than realized our expectations in this branch of science. A laboratory for Physics has been improvised in the old building and this must necessarily be crowded and somewhat confused until the new Educational Building is entirely completed.

Much of the success of the year is due to the untiring and enthusiastic support of the two new members of the teaching staff of this department, Mr. J. L. McKee, Ph.D., Instructor in Chemistry, and Mr. A. C. Lewis, M.A., Instructor in Physics, both of whom combine high scientific attainments with excellent teaching ability. These additions to the staff have made it possible to develop the instruction in Science along those lines so essential to-day to the education of a military officer.

Colonel H. J. Dawson, C.M.G., D.S.O., a real educationalist, has been promoted Professor of Mathematics, which position he richly earned by so many years of faithful and efficient service, at the college, coupled with a brilliant overseas record.

In the Department of Mathematics, the courses of study laid down for the different classes were covered as thoroughly as time would permit. The results of the examinations showed, however, that more time should be available for individual study, so that the lessons taught in the classroom may be better learned and better fixed in memory. This failure of power of retention was very noticeable, though considerable time for review was given.

During the year, the classes were, for the first time, divided into sections, each under an instructor. In the Second Class and in the Third Class, the sections consisted of not more than fifteen cadets and in those classes there was a marked improvement in diligent application to study and in interest. In the Fourth Class, the sections were too large to derive the full benefit of division into sections, as the results obtained were not as satisfactory as with the other classes.

The Fourth Class proved a very mixed class, since the standard of education at entrance differed greatly with different individuals. Some had taken Honour Matriculation, whilst others were barely up to the Pass standard of our own Entrance Examination, which was less than Junior Matriculation. The necessarily moderate rate of advance over the subjects laid down for study failed to call forth the full powers of the better students and yet proved too fast for those less well prepared. Thus the desideratum of every student working with the full exertion of his powers was not attained. It is hoped that the new standard for entrance will supply a more evenly graded Recruit Class.

Lt.-Colonel E. J. C. Schmidlin, M.C., R.C.E., a distinguished graduate of the college has been made Professor of Engineering, and with the assistance of his staff has handled both Civil Engineering and Military Engineering during the past year with efficiency, and on the whole, satisfactory results. He has done good work and has been well supported.

He reports that the members of this year's graduating class have applied themselves consistently to the work during the lecture periods and have made an honest

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

effort to assist the members of the staff in covering the considerably increased programme of studies which was planned for this year.

The aims of this department were to arrange the programme so that the work covered corresponded with that of the second year of Applied Science for Canadian Universities, together with one or two subjects which every practising engineer must know something about and which are not taken at the universities until the third year. This is of great benefit to graduates going into engineering work directly on leaving the college.

Through hard work, the laboratory equipment for testing materials is well on the way towards completion and the laboratories will be available for use next year.

Space for draughting is very urgently required, although the drawing this year is further advanced than previous years owing to the provision of special draughting tables.

Colonel Schmidlin pays a high tribute to the enthusiastic work of his staff in this department. He says: "Without the enthusiasm and co-operation which were in such marked evidence this year, we could not possibly have covered nearly all the ground we did."

RIDING AND RIDING ESTABLISHMENT

The instruction in riding at the R.M.C. has not varied greatly from my previous reports. The Senior Class was formed into a Squadron and was instructed in Cavalry Drill, both in Troop, Squadron and Regimental formations, and were well drilled in ceremonial work. The sword and lance was taken up mounted, both in tent-pegging and dummy thrusting.

Captain Bray, our keen and indefatigable riding master has again done excellent work. Indeed, in the last twelve months he has excelled himself, bringing the riding establishment to a high grade of efficiency as well as giving the Cadets an excellent and progressive course.

The 2nd, 3rd and 4th Classes received instruction in riding proportionate to their progress in this subject. They have all been instructed in the use of the sword and lance dismounted, the 2nd Class being very good with both weapons in mounted and dismounted work.

A drill shed for dismounted arm drill would much improve the efficiency of the Gentlemen Cadets.

The regular instruction in riding, vaulting and jumping has been carried out and I consider all the Gentlemen Cadets, with very few exceptions, efficient in the work so far as they have progressed.

The Recruit Class commenced riding a month before previous recruit classes, but owing to the size of the class it was necessary to divide them into three rides of about 22 files each, the horses available only permitting the mounting of about 50. 20 of this number had the advantage of the Riding School and the remainder received instruction in the open.

Advantage was taken of the rooms in the Riding Establishment for lecture purposes and the whole of the recruit class were instructed in shoeing, so many being detailed for work in the forge to see the removing and fitting of shoes, etc.

In my previous report it was mentioned that the accommodation available at the Riding Establishment was not sufficient to handle large classes, and until this is remedied, I consider that the present system cannot be improved upon.

There are two very capable rough riders assisting in the instruction imparted to the Gentlemen Cadets and it is to be regretted that the Pay and Allowance Regulations as at present constituted do not provide additional compensation for this class of instructor.

The N.C.O's and men of the Riding Establishment have put on exhibition rides at the Cobourg Horse Show and other community events and have very ably represented the College at these places.

The interior economy of the Riding Establishment has improved considerably since my last report, greatly due to the efficiency of the present N.C.O. in charge, Sergt.-Major A. Bilton, R.C.H.A.

ARTILLERY

There has been a marked improvement in artillery training, due to the introduction of "Artillery Week" during the last two years, and the Graduating Class were able this year to fill every position up to and including Battery Commander. The only thing apparently lacking is that they have had no experience of working with service ammunition. Special instruction has been given this class in Store-Accounting, Sound Ranging and co-operation between aircraft and artillery.

Owing to the issue of new training manuals in artillery, much of last year's work had to be revised.

The small size of the Second Class has enabled much individual instruction to be given and rapid progress has been made, each Cadet being able to handle the position of Battery Section Commander.

It is considered that the members of the 3rd Class could satisfactorily fill any position in a battery below the rank of Section Commander. During Artillery Week, they acted as Gunners and Drivers and had the practical experience which is so valuable in implanting firmly in their minds the lessons learned.

The Recruit Class received a thorough grounding in the organization of Artillery, gun, and mounted drill, fuse setting, fitting harness, construction of gun and carriage, etc., and have been provided with a foundation which will enable them in the future years of their course at the College to master the details of artillery science. They would pass now in a Battery as 1st Class Gunners.

TACTICS

The subjects of Military Geography and Imperial History have been added to the curriculum of the 1st Class in order that the Gentlemen Cadets may have some knowledge of Imperial affairs. It has been found that these subjects appeal to them, and the results of the examinations from time to time in both branches indicate the awakened interest of the Gentlemen Cadets.

Tactical training was carried out by means of schemes on the map and on the ground, and proved satisfactory in every way.

"The Trek" was again a success, the venture of the previous year being enlarged upon and the Cadets put under canvas with a view to providing them with practical experience in camp routine. Arrangements have been completed for a trek to be held this year along similar lines.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

The physical training of the Gentlemen Cadets has been carried out under the "Ling" System (Swedish) as used in the British Army, and the same high standard of efficiency has been maintained.

The benefits which accrue to the Gentlemen Cadets from the instruction derived from physical training are quite apparent in the improved appearance and physique of the Cadets after a few months' training.

The exercises are arranged systematically in progressive tables, intended to promote a harmonious development of the whole body,—the primary object being the maintenance of the highest possible state of mental and physical fitness.

Lessons are arranged according to the capacity of the individual classes, and increased gradually in difficulty from week to week, and month to month, to ensure steady and systematic progression throughout the entire course of training.

Brain stimulating games are interspersed throughout the various lessons as recreational training.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

As a class arrives at a satisfactory stage in physical training and individuals become active and strong, instruction in recreational gymnastics is given and Cadets are encouraged to become proficient in boxing, wrestling, bayonet fighting and fencing; exercises are also carried out on gymnastic apparatus such as horizontal bars, vaulting horse, parallel bars, bridge, ladder, Indian clubs, etc.

Under the able instruction of the specially selected non-commissioned officers of the Army Gymnastic Staff, the Gentlemen Cadets obtain the full benefits which accrue from this systematic training, which may be summed up as the maintenance of "a sound mind in a sound body."

MUSKETRY

Musketry Courses have been carried on as laid down, under the efficient instruction of Major J. Jeffery, O.B.E., M.C., The R.C.R., assisted by Sergt.-Major (W.O.) F. Faulkner, L.S.H. (R.C), and College Sergeant-Major and Company Sergeant-Major (W.O.) J. Crawford, P.P.C.L.I.

Again this year, the work of Major Jeffery and Sergt.-Major Faulkner in connection with the instruction of musketry to the Gentlemen Cadets has been beyond praise. They have not spared themselves in endeavouring to bring musketry up to the highest standard.

The usual College spoon shoots have been held.

Owing to the initiative of the R.M.C., a League, known as the Canadian Inter-Collegiate Rifle Association, has been instituted, consisting during the past year of McGill University, Toronto University, Queen's University and R.M.C. It is hoped that other Colleges and Universities will join the Association and that in time there will be a large membership, the objects of the League being to encourage shooting with the Service Rifle.

For this year, the R.M.C. team came first in the .22 Miniature Rifle Competition and McGill C.O.T.C. in the .303 Gallery Practice Competition.

I regret to report that in the R.M.C.—Sandhurst vs. R.M.C.—Canada Rifle and Revolver Competition, the English College won both series.

I once more place on record the gratitude of all ranks at the College to the Governments of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, who have again each made a grant to the R.M.C. Rifle Club of \$100. This generous assistance has done much to foster the interest in musketry at the College and to encourage the Gentlemen Cadets in their efforts to become proficient marksman.

SERVANTS

I beg to draw your attention to the recommendation contained in the Board of Visitors' Report last year that the servants should be placed on a military basis.

It is hoped that some arrangements of this nature may be recommended by the Advisory Board.

BUILDINGS

The Board last year strongly recommended that action be taken towards the completion of the Fort Frederick Dormitory, and it is hoped that a Supplementary Estimate may be presented for the consideration of the Government with a view to the completion of at least one wing to the Fort Frederick Dormitory.

This is most essential, since we will be unable to take in the average number of Recruits in 1923 unless further accommodation is provided. It is pointed out that admission to the College is governed entirely by the number of vacancies caused by Cadets leaving, and only 15 Gentlemen Cadets will graduate in 1923.

We have for a year enjoyed the increased advantages of the New Educational Building. The large lecture amphitheatres and section classrooms have enabled the

division of large classes into their four sections to be carried out. The Professors can thus carry the Senior Section further than the others and devote more time to the last or "Dud" Section.

Changes are made by promoting or demoting from one Section to the other, according to the ability of the Cadets. The increased facilities in Chemistry furnished by our new Laboratories has made itself felt in increased efficiency in both Physics and Chemistry, as the former has now the Quarters previously allotted to both, and the latter has a most complete and up-to-date balance room, store room, experimental room, and laboratory.

The Machinery Hall has been well fitted up under Colonel Schmidlin's expert eye, and the Modern Science Hall is gradually forging ahead.

In last year's report, mention was made of a Superior Staff Mess and a Sub-ordinate Staff Mess. These are now fitted up and occupied and have proved boons indeed. In fact, it is difficult now to realize how we ever got on without them. Comfortable, and supplying a long felt want, they certainly go a long way to fostering camaraderie and esprit-de-corps.

TRAINING GROUND

The parade ground has been enlarged, a long felt want, so as to extend as far as the Fort Frederick dormitory.

The work was expeditiously done by Mr. T. Scott, of Kingston, and gives us not only a more satisfactory battalion parade but improves the symmetrical appearance of the grounds.

May I call attention to my remarks in last year's report under this heading, wherein the hope was expressed that some day a causeway may be constructed across Navy Bay in order to provide speedy access to the training ground in the vicinity of Fort Henry.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

In accordance with the decision of the Government, the board of visitors, which formerly met once a year, visited the college and submitted their recommendations, has now become an advisory board, this year being the first year the board has met.

HISTORICAL RECORDS

"The Sir Arthur Currie Hall" is now a "fait accompli", the Government giving a grant of \$3,000. Major D. Stuart Forbes, M.C., R.C.M.G. Bde., put his kind offer of last year into effect and in addition cut the stencils designed by Professor Nobbs of McGill University, who planned the beautiful colour scheme and did much work himself, and last, but by no means least, Mrs. Forbes herself, in addition to helping in other ways, worked a beautiful lambrequin planned by Professor Nobbs; so between the three, hundreds of dollars were saved and the money we had, a large portion of which necessarily had to be expended upon portraits of the generals, was laid out to the best advantage and made to go as far as possible.

Beautiful shields of provincial arms have been carved and painted by Lieutenant E. T. Adney, R.O. These are a great addition to the hall from a historical as well as ornamental point of view.

The grateful thanks of all ranks of the R.M.C. are due to the above mentioned, with the largest portion to the indefatigable Major, who had made a great success of the badges and the stencilling and without whose kindness in doing it as his free-will offering, nothing could have been attempted.

ATTACHED OFFICERS

I wish to place on record the excellent work of Colonel T. V. Anderson, D.S.O.,
p.s.c. (with the assistance of various members of the college staff) in preparing the
first preparatory course since the war.

The preparatory course commenced on October 1, 1921, and came to an end the day preceding that set for the commencement of the staff college entrance examination, February 27, 1922. This period of 150 days contained 103 working days.

The instruction was given by means of lectures, indoor and outdoor exercises and conferences. Many of the exercises were done by syndicates, that is, the students were formed into one or more syndicates, each of which gave in one solution to the exercise.

In October, each student was allotted a Dominion or a foreign power upon which to prepare a lecture, and these were delivered in December or January. The subject matter was based on the syllabus laid down for the staff college entrance examinations in "Organization and Administration" and "Imperial Organization." The research work required and the practice in compiling their notes and delivering their lectures were of undoubted value.

Few, if any, of the students had appreciated the amount of work necessary to prepare for the staff college entrance examinations, and it should be impressed upon future candidates that many months of systematic study prior to taking the preparatory course is necessary if the entrance examination is to be successfully undertaken.

A refresher course for officers of the Permanent Force was run in conjunction with the preparatory course for the first three months. The officers of the former took the same lectures and did the same work as those of the latter, and the whole course was so arranged that the subjects of most use to the refresher course were taken up during the first three months of attendance. It is considered that these two courses can be run conjointly without seriously retarding the work of the preparatory course.

Lectures from officers at Militia Headquarters were of the greatest value and should be a feature of future courses. Not only do the students get lectures on subjects from those best qualified to discuss them, but the change from the lectures to whom they have become so used to listening freshens their interest in the course. The students also had the privilege of hearing lectures from Colonel J. L. Regan, C.M.G., late Director of Pay Services at Militia Headquarters, and Lt.-Colonel D. Forster, C.M.G., D.S.O., of the British War Office.

It is felt that any officer attending the course and endeavouring to profit by it cannot help leaving a more useful officer than he came, and it is thought that it might be well to record the taking of the course in some way.

CUPS AND TROPHIES

It is regretted that during the first year of competition for the Lafferty Cup, the Royal Military College were unable to make a good showing.

The institutions competing for this cup obtained points as follows:—

	Points.
1st. R.M.C., Sandhurst.	9½
2nd. R.M.A., Woolwich.	8
3rd. R.M.C., Australia.	7
4th. R.M.C., Canada.	2½

IMPROVEMENTS TO COLLEGE

The improvements mentioned in my last year's report headed "Improvements under way" have now been completed.

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

The enlargement and macadamising of the parade ground, which has doubled its size and now gives an area of approximately 185 yards long by 75 yards wide, was completed and is a great improvement.

The grading of ground behind the New Educational Building has been executed, including the making of tarvia roads and concrete curbs, laying out of lawns, flower beds, and planting of shrubs and trees.

At the request of the Graduating Class of 1910, I planted twelve white birch trees, which they presented to us, at the College, commemorating those of the Class who have fallen in the late war. A granite slab, giving the names of the Ex-Cadets in whose memory the trees have been planted, is shortly to be placed in the grove.

Hydro Electric power was installed for all services, thus cutting out the expensive manufacture of direct current, which cost about \$10,000 per year to manufacture, and, the cost of hydro power being but \$1,800 a year, a saving of \$8,200 annually has been effected.

A new stable was erected at the north side of the Riding School to accommodate 23 horses. This building was erected with lumber from the Hutsments at Barriefield, (using the labour available on the College Staff) at very little expense and has proved to be a much needed want as heretofore the stable accommodation was very congested.

No pains have been spared in the efforts to still further beautify the College Grounds. Roads have been built, ground levelled, lawns constructed and flower beds planted.

The stairease in the Administration Building has been converted into a "Memorial Stairease", the photographs of each of the one hundred and seventy Ex-Cadets who have died on service having been placed on the walls. Other steps are being taken to beautify the stairease and to impress upon the Gentlemen Cadets the heroic sacrifice of those whose names are inscribed on the College Roll of Honour.

It has been possible to provide an overflow Messroom on the second floor for the Gentlemen Cadets, with an elevator for the transmission of food from the kitchen, which now carries meals to both first and second floors.

It has been proposed by Colonel Anderson that a beautiful Memorial Avenue could be made by planting trees on both sides of the main highway leading from the LaSalle Causeway to Barriefield Village, on the heights above; one tree for each Cadet. The distance lends itself to this, and it is proposed to bring the matter before the Ex-Cadet Club for their approval and action after the erection of the Memorial Archway.

The G.O.C., M.D. No. 3, has recommended the immediate fencing in of Barrie-field Common below the village, and the Government Grounds on the Plateau above, to guard against the ever present danger of glanders and other infectious diseases due to the promiscuous pasturing of horses and cattle and the bands of strolling gypsies who camp on these grounds without leave during the mild weather. On the principle that prevention is better than cure, I beg leave to strongly endorse this recommendation.

In conclusion, I would like to record the praiseworthy work of Captain F. Vokes, R.C.E., who, as District Officer, R.M.C., has been untiring in his efforts to keep the buildings in a satisfactory condition and to improve the appearance of the grounds.

GIFTS

I beg to place on record the very grateful thanks of all ranks of the Royal Military College of Canada to the undermentioned gentlemen, who have presented the Institution with articles of an ornamental and utilitarian nature.

Mr. E. W. Beattie, K.C.

Colonel F. L. Wanklyn.

Mr. R. B. Angus.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

Mr. A. D. MacTier.
 Captain P. W. Cook.
 Brig.-General J. Ross, C.M.G.
 Colonel McLennan.

BUSINESS LECTURES

During the year, the Gentlemen Cadets had the great benefit of attending lectures, which were given by prominent citizens of Kingston on current topics of interest, and I welcome the opportunity to express the gratitude of the Staff and Cadets to those who so kindly consented to deliver addresses at the College.

These addresses were devised with the object of providing the Cadets with a knowledge of the problems of business life, and the principles which guide men of affairs in the conduct of their various enterprises. They were directed with a view to inspiring them with a desire for thought on topics, of general broad lines, and with the idea of increasing their breadth of vision.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who so kindly spoke, and their subjects:—

Mr. H. C. Nickle, "Civic Administration."
 Mr. Elmer Davis, "Ideals in Business."
 Rev. Principal R. Bruce Taylor, M.A., D.D., "The Advantages of Reading."
 Professor G. W. Mitchell, "The Battle of Pharsalia."
 Colonel D. E. Mundell, M.D., "The Development of Medical Science."
 Mr. R. E. Burns, C.A., "The Principles of Taxation."
 Dr. L. J. Austin, M.D., "Patent Medicines."
 Mr. J. M. Campbell, "The Deep Waterway System."
 Mr. T. J. Rigney, K.C., "The Legal Profession."
 Captain J. A. Roy, M.A., "The Intelligence Service."

VISITORS

In June, 1921, Senator the Honourable G. D. Robertson honoured the College by presenting the Diplomas and Prizes on Diploma Day, when many distinguished visitors were present.

During the year, the following amongst others, visited the College:—

His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada.
 Her Excellency Lady Byng.
 Sir Edmund Walker, D.C.L., C.V.O., LL.D.
 Lt.-General Sir R. E. W. Turner, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Lt.-General Sir Henry E. Burstall, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.
 Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Major-General Sir E. W. B. Morrison, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Brig.-General H. T. Hughes, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 The Right Rev. Archbishop Worrell, of Halifax.
 Professor A. E. Zimmern, University of London.
 Professor Bougle, University of Paris (La Sorbonne).
 Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G., A.D.C.
 Lt.-Colonel Rev. F. G. Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 His Lordship the Bishop of Alexandria.
 The Consul-General for France.
 M. Joseph Archambault, M.P.
 Mr. T. L. Church, M.P.
 His Lordship, Bishop Fallon, of London.
 The Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D. (Ralph Connor).
 Colonel D. Forster, C.M.G., D.S.O.

A. C. MACDONELL, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Commandant, The Royal Military College of Canada.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—APPENDIX TO COMMANDANT'S REPORT

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF STUDIES

In an educational institution such as a Royal Military College should be, it is my opinion that the policy of the Government respecting the aims and objects of the College should be the first item decided upon and explicitly indicated; after which the buildings for educational purposes and the scientific equipment essential to achieve the aims and objects above decided upon should be provided; and then the educational staff should be selected with a view to conducting efficiently the instruction given therein.

The Royal Military College has, during my experience of thirty-two years, been lacking in the educational aims and objects above referred to and as the Commandant was left alone to interpret the aims and objects, and organize the instruction of the Gentlemen Cadets, it necessarily followed that much discontinuity has prevailed in view of the frequent and many changes of Commandants, whose term of service has been restricted to a limited time. It was on account of these many variations that I conceived the idea of suggesting to the Government the propriety of appointing a Director of Studies, whose term would not be determined by a limited period but whose experience on the teaching staff of the College would guarantee his promotion to that responsible position, wherein he could perpetuate the policy which the Government inaugurated.

This highly technical position has many difficulties presenting themselves, in view of the fact that the authority of the Director of Studies is subject to the approval of the Commandant for the time being, whose educational experience (as a military officer) must necessarily be inadequate.

The instructional work which a military officer does in his regimental duties is not of an educational character, but rather directions to subordinates of a training nature for the practical performance of military operations and is thus of the nature of telling rather than of teaching, and is of a mechanical nature rather than an intellectual exercise. Listening is not learning.

The young gentlemen who are in attendance at the Royal Military College come to us at an age when their education is of paramount importance, and the training of that mechanical character is a matter of little value at that impressionable age. We have training schools of Artillery, training schools of Military Engineering, training schools of Cavalry and training schools of Infantry, organized and administered by the Department of Militia and Defence under the Militia Act of Canada.

The Royal Military College is based upon the authority of a special Act of the Federal Parliament called the R. M. C. Act, and provides for a scientific education necessary for the equipment of a military officer, and so should take place under discipline and military environments in which a limited time should be devoted to the military training which is provided at the military schools above referred to.

The Educational building which I, associated with General Perreau as Commandant, originated and planned has been but partially completed and it is to be regretted, if the policy of the Government is to be carried out that there should have been a halt in the building operations designed to meet the requirements intended to fulfill the definite plan of educational development. The portion of the building built was occupied last October and the Classes distributed as far as possible to proceed with the new work. We found that the plans provided in the whole building included

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

a draughting room in the top storey of the uncompleted wing, so that we were handicapped during this year in the very important development of drawing, upon which so much of the educational development of a military officer depends. I regret that the Commandant could not see his way clear to permit us to use the Assembly Hall, which was sufficiently spacious to accommodate the drawing classes, and we were compelled to improvise perfectly inadequate accommodation for this important section of our work, and in so doing we were unable to divide one class into sections wherein individual instruction could be given, as the class-rooms, which were intended for that tutorial purpose, were usurped by the necessity of being converted into draughting rooms.

The educational staff was completed last autumn but lack of experience with our system was inevitably present so that it was necessary to indicate by example as far as possible the method of instruction essential to carry out the tutorial system provided for in the new building. The recently joined members of the staff were thus placed to a large extent in the position of observers of the pedagogical methods which we found most efficient in presenting the fundamental scientific subjects to the gentlemen cadets in attendance. As far as my time permitted, I devoted myself to giving illustrated lectures in the various scientific branches, with a view of inspiring them with the character of a presentation which my experience had taught me was most effective.

Just how much was achieved in this effort can only be determined by a practical application which must be observed during the next academic term. I have asked the professors presiding over the destinies of the department of mathematics and physics and chemistry and of engineering to submit to me for your information their appreciation of the efforts made.

At the beginning of last term, I recommended Lt.-Colonel Schmidlin, a distinguished graduate of this college, whose career as a cadet attracted my attention by the brilliancy of his academic standing and by his natural ability of a pedagogical character, to the appointment of professor of engineering, feeling certain that in time he would preside over this scientific department with credit to himself and advantage to the R.M.C. educational system. I assisted him and his staff as far as I could by giving them the result of my experience here in presenting to the gentlemen cadets instruction in the subjects of his department, by a series of lectures in which I indicated that the first class could cover the important subjects of strength of materials with a scope greater than was ever attempted before. This was made possible by my familiarity with the foundation with which they had been provided in the earlier years of their course, out of which knowledge, the maximum achievement could be realized. I then placed a class in Colonel Schmidlin's hands and that of his staff and observed them in the presentation of various subjects of his department. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me to be able to report that Colonel Schmidlin and his staff have realized more than my expectations and I predict for this brilliant educationalist a career here which will meet with the approval of those responsible for the engineering work attempted at this institution in the future.

Professor Day of the department of physics and chemistry is a most energetic and enthusiastic exponent of these scientific subjects, so essential to the educational equipment of a military officer, and I have every reason to believe that under his enthusiastic guidance, with the two able instructors provided for him this year, that he will maintain that department in such a state of efficiency as to attract the attention of the scientific world.

Colonel Dawson, who presides over the destinies of the department of mathematics has perhaps the least spectacular duties to perform, and yet the most indispensable from an utilitarian point of view, since the foundation of scientific work must eventually depend upon the mathematical training for which Colonel Dawson and his staff assume the responsibility. He is an accomplished mathematician and a distinguished educationalist.

13 GEORGE V, A. 1923

This is probably my last opportunity, as director of studies, to make this observation. The superior staff of the Royal Military College is composed of civil and military members. The military members of the staff are temporarily employed, whereas the civil members are engaged permanently. This is an unique position, inasmuch as a civil member of the staff can never hope to rise to the highest position here, namely, commandant of this college, nor do I consider that temporary experience on this staff, such as a military officer has will prepare him to assume the technical duties appertaining to the advisory and supervisory responsibilities associated with the director of studies. I therefore deem it in the interests of all concerned, that the appointment to the position of director of studies should be invariably a prize which should be the ambition of every civil member of the staff to obtain, for during his experience as a teacher presiding over the destinies of one of the scientific departments he would be encouraged to prepare himself for this honour as a fitting termination of his duties here. He would thus read more broadly, think more universally and interest himself more comprehensively in all the subjects with which the education of a gentleman cadet is associated.

This technical officer should have the responsibility of advising the commandant and directing the studies, and where the commandant does not feel it in the interests of the general policy to accept his advice, this conscientious difference of opinion should be submitted for the opinion and final adjustment to the Minister in Militia Council. This power of appeal of the director of studies is in my opinion of vital importance in view of the fact that the commandant is able to hold him responsible for the academic standing of the cadets at the college and when they approach the universities for academic recognition, this academic result is revealed.

I have had many representations made to me by enthusiastic heads of departments that the gentlemen cadets of the various classes were not as interested in their studies as was desirable and upon inquiry being made as to the cause, it has been invariably given that the many distractions which the gentlemen cadets are subject to contribute materially to this effect. I therefore submit that the academic work be permitted to take place as far as possible by eliminating unexpected privileges of a social nature and that respite from their studies be made at regularly designated intervals. This question has been taken up and concurred in every time your academic board has been assembled.

To carry out the scheme of co-operation, it was suggested to the staff in the department of artillery that it might be an academic advantage if a representative of that department could avail himself of the instruction given in the department of mathematics when the subjects of statics and dynamics were being presented. To this suggestion, Captain W. J. Finney, O.B.E., R.C.A., instructor in artillery, responded, and attended, with much advantage to himself the lectures given in the department of mathematics in these subjects from their initial stages. Captain Finney showed a special aptitude in grasping the principles of these subjects, which are of such great academic importance to him in the scientific development of the principles underlying artillery science. I wish especially to commend his energy and interest in preparing himself for the educational work with which he will be associated on the staff here.

There is a condition obtaining here which I feel it my duty to explain. General Perreau and I were asked to co-operate in designing an academic establishment for teaching purposes which would be necessary for the accommodation of 300 gentlemen cadets in attendance. The present establishment for teaching purposes has been realized under the decision arrived at by us, but the halting of the building operations took place quite unexpectedly so that the anticipation of the scheme of educational development effecting this teaching staff was made prematurely. The consequence is that unless the policy of the Government respecting future developments at this college is continued, that it would appear we have an overmanned staff in many ways,

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

and I consider it appropriate to suggest that it might be made the subject of expert opinion in readjusting the conditions. It is obvious that a staff designed to accommodate 300 cadets must necessarily appear conspicuously over-estimated when but half that number are in attendance and can be accommodated. •

As a last word, I would like to put on record my very high appreciation of the sympathetic co-operation which the staff generally accorded me. Any success which I may have met in developing the educational status of this college is due entirely to that conscientious effort on the part of those upon whom I relied for the effects which I think have been produced in the educational results. Inefficiency never is in harmony with efficiency and as I fearlessly and explicitly indicated anything which in my opinion was defective in the presentation of the instruction or the attitude of the instructor, I could not possibly hope to pass through this diplomatic ordeal without in some instances meeting with a slight indication of the effects of wounded vanity, but in the main I consider that I was most fortunate indeed in the staff, which almost invariably supported me in the application of the educational principles to my entire satisfaction.

APPENDIX G

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD, 1922

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College on Friday, June 2, 1922.

Chairman :—General Sir A. W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc., etc., etc.

Members :—Senator, the Honourable Hewitt Bostock; Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Eaton; Brig.-General D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lieut.-Colonel and Canon Ad. Sylvestre; Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Osborne; Hon Mr. Justice F. Haszard; Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Wanklyn; Rt. Rev. J. C. Roper, DD., Bishop of Ottawa; Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G., A.D.C., R.C.M.P.; Rt. Rev. Felix Couturier, O.B.E., M.C., Bishop of Alexandria; Major-General J. H. McBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Chief of the General Staff); Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Panet (representing the Deputy Minister).

Secretary :—Captain Stuart C. Bate, The R.C.R.

The following members expressed their regrets at not being able to attend:—Sir Augustus M. Nanton, K.B.; E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C.; Dr. A. C. Mackay; G. F. Pearson, Esq., LL.B.; Major-General Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G.

The Board assembled at the College on the above-mentioned date and was met by the Commandant and members of the Staff.

Several changes were made in the programme as submitted by the Commandant for the Advisory Board, owing to the rainy weather.

1. EXAMINATION FOR ENTRANCE, R.M.C.

The Board gave consideration to the New Regulations governing entrance to the Royal Military College which are now in force for the first year, but was divided in its opinion as to whether in the case of the Province of Quebec the allotment of vacancies should be subdivided between "French" and "English" speaking candidates. In view of all the circumstances, the Board recommends that as these Regulations are now in force and the examinations in some of the provinces have commenced, that no change be made at present, but that this matter be brought up before the Advisory Board again next year.

2. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Board approves of the suggestion of the Commandant that permission be sought from the President of the Conference of Canadian Universities "to have the Royal Military College represented at that Conference by one member of the academic staff of the Royal Military College."

3. SERVANTS

The Board again concur in the recommendation of the Commandant with regard to the Servants at the College, which is as follows:—

"That the Royal Military College servants should be placed on a military basis and that in order to accomplish this, they should be enlisted in the non-permanent active militia and attached as supernumerary to the establishment

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

of a non-permanent unit and shown on command to the Royal Military College as members of the active militia permanently employed. The enlistment of these servants in the non-permanent active militia is recommended for the reason that it is felt that in some cases the categories of the men employed for this position would not permit of their enlistment in the permanent active militia. The Board consider it would be a distinct advantage to the College to place the servants on a military basis, more especially from a disciplinary view."

4. INSTRUCTION OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING TO 4TH CLASS

The Board is of the opinion that there is not sufficient time available under the present syllabus of training for the recruit class to be instructed in shorthand and typewriting, but decided that this question should be left to the Academic Board to submit a report for the next meeting of the Advisory Board.

5. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE CALENDAR

The Board strongly recommends that there should be an R.M.C. Calendar printed, which could be sent out to all the Educational Institutions in Canada and to the parents and guardians of prospective candidates on application.

6. BUILDINGS, DORMITORY ACCOMMODATION

The Board again approves of the recommendation of the Commandant, and strongly recommends that the Fort Frederick dormitory building be completed by the addition of the two wings without delay, and it is further recommended that in resubmitting his request, the Commandant should state the following, which appears in his Annual Report for 1921-22:—

"This is most essential, since we will be unable to take in the average number of recruits in 1923 unless further accommodation to the College is provided. It is pointed out that admission to the College is governed entirely by the number of vacancies caused by Cadets leaving, and only 15 Gentlemen Cadets will graduate in 1923."

7. COLLEGE TRANSPORT

The Board strongly recommends that steps be taken by Militia Headquarters to procure a motor truck for use at the College to replace the one which is now unserviceable.

8. TRAINING

Military Engineering.—The Military engineering, demolitions, wiring, rock drilling and diving, as presented before the Board, were considered to be of an excellent character.

Cavalry.—On account of the rainy weather and the poor condition of the ground, the inspection of the 1st and 2nd classes, as a cavalry squadron, had to be cancelled.

Artillery.—The artillery gun drill, as presented by the 4th class, was very efficiently and well carried out.

Infantry Drill and Ceremonial.—The Board viewed with great pleasure the very smart manner in which the gentlemen cadets carried out their performance of infantry drill and rifle exercises.

Gymnastic Display.—The Board viewed with satisfaction the excellent work carried out in the gymnastic display, as presented by all the cadets.

9. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF GENTLEMEN CADETS

The Board examined the medical records of the College and found that the health of the cadets for the past year had been very good.

10. DISCIPLINE

The discipline for the last year at the College was found to have been excellent as disclosed by the conduct sheets for the gentlemen cadets.

11. ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION

The Board gave earnest consideration to the number of hours per week devoted to academic work as compared to the number devoted to physical training and military exercises. The Board also took under consideration the total number of hours per week which the cadets were required to attend for instructional purposes. The Commandant gave the assurance that during the coming year he and the Academic Board would give both these matters their serious consideration, and that a report on them would be submitted to the Advisory Board when they assembled in 1923.

The Board were very much pleased and were very much impressed by all they saw at the College and again wish to place on record their high appreciation of the services rendered the College by the Commandant and Staff.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. CURRIE,

Chairman Advisory Board, R.M.C.

HEWITT BOSTOCK,

R. B. EATON,

D. M. ORMOND,

AD. SYLVESTRE,

W. J. OSBORNE,

F. L. HASZARD,

F. L. WANKLYN,

JOHN CHARLES ROPER,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

FELIX COUTURIER,

J. H. MACBRIEN,

C. L. PANET,

Members Advisory Board, R.M.C.

INDEX

	PAGE
Accommodation.....	40
Accounts—Appropriation	63
Active Militia (Non-Permanent)—	
Allowances.....	70
Appointments	30-33
Commissions and Warrants issued	33
Organization	27
Pay Services	51
Reserve of Officers	32
Training (Units trained at Camps of Instruction or local Headquarters).....	7
Active Militia (Permanent). See "Permanent Force"	
Adjutant General—Report of	25
Allowances—	
Active Militia	70
Permanent Force.....	71-75
Appointments to Active Militia, on Reorganization.....	30-33
Appropriation Accounts	63
Armouries—Repairs to	45-46
Arsenals (see "Dominion Arsenals")	
Artillery—Reorganization	49
Artillery—Report of Staff Officer	47
Artillery—Training	48
Assistant Deputy Minister—Report of.....	62
Barrack Services	42
Buildings (Armouries, etc.), Repairs to.....	45-46
Cadet Services	22
Camps of Instruction, Units trained at.....	7
Canadian Expeditionary Force—	
Pay Services (Demobilization)	53
Records (Honours and Awards)	38
Records (Graves, Registration of).....	39
Records (Estates)	39
Separation Allowance Adjustments	54
Soldiers' Dependents, Refund of transportation.....	54
Sterling Exchange	55
War Service Gratuity Adjustments.....	53
Working Pay, Adjustments	54
Canadian Officers' Training Corps, Certificates granted.....	16-22
Canteen and Regimental Funds.....	57
Caretakers' Services	44
Central Registry	62
Certificates granted (Officers)	20
Certificates granted (N.C.O.'s and men).....	21
Certificates granted (Canadian Officers' Training Corps).....	22
Chief Accountant—Report of.....	58
Chief of the General Staff—Report of	5
Courses of Instruction, Canada.....	13-18
" " England	12
Demobilization Appropriation	67

	PAGE
Demobilization Appropriation, Engineer Services chargeable to.....	45
Departmental Library	6
Dependents, Soldiers—Refund of Transportation.....	54
Director of Pay Services—Report of	51
Dominion Arsenals—Quebec and Lindsay.....	43
Quebec—(Report of Superintendent) Appendix "D"	78
Lindsay—(Report of Superintendent) Appendix "E"	83
Dress Regulations	29
Engineer Services	45
Equipment and Ordnance Services	42
Distribution of Equipment	42
Inspections and Examinations	43
Estates, Soldiers'	39
Examinations	15
Expenditure—General remarks	59
Allowances, Active Militia	70
Comparative Statement	65
Demobilization Appropriation	67
War and Demobilization Appropriation, from 1914.....	68
Permanent Force Pay and Allowances	71-75
Financial Statements (Appendix "A")	63
Financial Statements (Appendix "B")	69
Graves, Registration of (C.E.F.)	39
Historical Section	24
Horses, Supplies for	40
Horse Strength	41
Inspector-General—Report of (Appendix "C")	76
Intelligence, Military (see Military Operations and Intelligence)	
Judge Advocate General—Report of	37
Library, Departmental	6
Lighting and Heating of Buildings	41
Master-General of the Ordnance—Report of	45
Mechanical Transport	41
Medical Museum	35
Medical Services—Report of Directorate	34
Medical Stores	36
Military Operations and Intelligence	5
Military Properties disposed of and acquired	47
Military Training and Staff Duties	6
Militia List	34
Musketry	18
Operations (see Military Operations and Intelligence)	
Ordnance Buildings	43
Ordnance Services	42
Ordnance Depots, Workshops and Laboratories.....	44
Organization and Personal Services	25
Overseas Military Forces of Canada—Financial adjustment with War Office.....	57-
Regimental and Canteen Funds	57
Pay Services—Report of Director	51
Permanent Force—	
Establishments	26
Organization	25
Pay and Allowances	71-75
Pay Services	51

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 17

	PAGE
Recruiting	25
Resignations and Retirements	33
Strength	26
Training	6
Personal Services	29
Printing, Stationery and Contingencies	62
Quartermaster General—Report of	40
Radio Stations operated by Canadian Corps of Signals	16
Records, Directorate of	38
Recoverable Accounts	59
Regimental and Canteen Funds	57
Registration Office	62
Repairs to Buildings, Rifle Ranges, etc.	45-46
Reserve of Officers, Canadian Militia	32
Revenue, 1921-22	64
Rifle Associations	19
Royal Military College	29
Report of Commandant (Appendix "F")	89
Report of Board of Visitors (Appendix "G")	106
Schools of Instruction	12-48
Signal Service	16
Small Arms Training	18
Staff College, England, Officers attending	12
Staff Tours and War Games	15
Sterling Exchange	55
Stores Audit Division	52
Supplies and Transport—Report of Directorate	40
Surplus Stores, Sale of	44-60
Survey Division	49
Telephones	42
Training, Military, and Staff Duties	6
Training—	
Active Militia	7
Permanent Force	6
Transport and Freight Claims	59
Transportation, Ocean and Rail	41
Transportation, Soldiers' Dependents, Refund of	54
Transport, Mechanical	41
Veterinary Services	42
War Loan	54
War Service Gratuity, Adjustments	53
Working Pay, Adjustments	54

